

# AMERICAN FARMER.

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## VOLUME 13th OF THE FARMER.

In entering upon another volume of the *Farmer*, it is needless to offer our readers new assurances of our desire and determination to serve them, in the line of duty which lies before us. To those who have read our journal heretofore, the past will, we trust, be a sufficient pledge of the future, and those who will for the first time read our pages, will give, we do not doubt, credit in advance, for an honest will and some ability for that which we propose to do.

The prosperity of our agriculture in the main, and leaving out of our consideration the very manifest shortness of the coming wheat crop, is cause of sincere and hearty congratulation to all, but especially to those whose means of support and independence are its immediate results. Never have the farming community found their labors better compensated than through a series of years past. The consequence is, a degree of comfort, a freedom from pecuniary embarrassment, and of agricultural improvement in the enriching of lands, the building of comfortable country houses, well planned and in good taste, with corresponding out-door improvements of lawns and gardens heretofore unequalled. This feature of our improvements, let us remark, the cultivation of the finer fruits and flowers, the laying out of extensive lawns, and planting spreading shade trees, is one of great promise for its refining and elevating influence upon the young mind. Nor is it of small importance that they make more attractive country homes and country life, and by increasing in children an affection for the homes of their young days, and the happy scenes with which they associate, wean the young men in some degree from the madness of racing to the cities, and to the wild lands of the West in search of fortune.

Nor is there likely to be any immediate check to the prosperity of which we have spoken, but in the exception already made. With the blessing of Providence upon his labors, the prospect to the farmer for years, promises to be equal to the past. True, a change for the worse in the monetary affairs of the country may cause a temporary depression of prices, but that the consumption of all agricultural products has increased far beyond the increase of production, is manifest to all who have paid attention to the subject. Nor is the relative increase likely to be changed, except in favor of the farmer, until the great fever of speculation in the West has subsided, and men get sober enough to bring themselves down to hard labor.

In the mean time, the great body of steady, substantial, solid men, who have stood to their post, content with honest well-earned profits, will reap and gather still, we do not doubt, ample returns from their capital and labor.

To such men as these, the bone and sinew, the stay and support, the strong arm and the stout heart of the country, and to all who will fall into their honored ranks, our services are due. It will be our business and our pleasure to teach respect and honor to their noble calling, and to watch and to guard their interests; to instruct where we may, to advise where we can, and to gather for their use from every source such information as may avail them in their pursuit. We ask from them their good will, their friendly concurrence, their confidence and support, and we promise that the *American Farmer* shall be to them, under God's favor, all that it has been and more.

### \* FARM YARD MANURE.

A very elaborate paper on the "*Composition of Farm Yard Manure, and the changes which it undergoes on keeping, under different circumstances,*" appears in a late No. of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*, from the pen of Dr. Augustus Voelcker, F.C.S., Prof. of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. Its length will exclude our publishing it entire, and we must consequently content ourselves with the following concluding remarks of the author, which embrace the pith, and to use his own language, "the more prominent and practically interesting points which have been developed in the course of this investigation."

"I would therefore observe,—

1. Perfectly fresh farm-yard manure contains but a small proportion of free ammonia.
2. The nitrogen in fresh dung exists principally in the state of insoluble nitrogenized matters.
3. The soluble organic and mineral constituents of dung are much more valuable fertilizers than the insoluble. Particular care, therefore, should be bestowed upon the preservation of the liquid excrements of animals, and for the same reason the manure should be kept in perfectly waterproof pits, of sufficient capacity to render the setting up of dungheaps in the corner of fields, as much as it is possible, unnecessary.
4. Farm-yard manure, even in quite a fresh state, contains phosphate of lime, which is much more soluble than has hitherto been suspected.
5. The urine of the horse, cow, and pig, does not contain any appreciable quantity of phosphate of lime, whilst the drainings of dungheaps contain considerable quantities of this valuable fertilizer.

The drainings of dunghoops, partly for this reason, are more valuable than the urine of our domestic animals, and therefore ought to be prevented by all available means from running to waste.

6. The most effectual means of preventing loss in fertilizing matters is to cart the manure directly on the field whenever circumstances allow this to be done.

7. On all soils with a moderate proportion of clay no fear need to be entertained of valuable fertilizing substances becoming wasted if the manure cannot be ploughed in at once. Fresh, and even well-rotten, dung contains very little free ammonia; and since active fermentation, and with it the further evolution of free ammonia, is stopped by spreading out the manure on the field, valuable volatile manuring matters cannot escape into the air by adopting this plan.

As all soils with a moderate proportion of clay possess in a remarkable degree the power of absorbing and retaining manuring matters, none of the saline and soluble organic constituents are wasted even by a heavy fall of rain. It may, indeed, be questioned whether it is more advisable to plough-in the manure at once, or to let it lie for some time on the surface, and to give the rain full opportunity to wash it into the soil.

It appears to me a matter of the greatest importance to regulate the application of manure to our fields so that its constituents may become properly diluted and uniformly distributed amongst a large mass of soil. By ploughing in the manure at once, it appears to me, this desirable end cannot be reached so perfectly as by allowing the rain to wash in gradually the manure evenly spread on the surface of the field.

By adopting such a course, in case practical experience should confirm my theoretical reasoning, the objection could no longer be maintained that the land is not ready for carting manure upon it. I am much inclined to recommend as a general rule:—Cart the manure on the field, spread it at once, and wait for a favorable opportunity to plough it in. In the case of clay soils, I have no hesitation to say the manure may be spread even six months before it is ploughed in, without losing any appreciable quantity of manuring matters. I am perfectly aware that, on stiff clay-land, farm-yard manure, more especially long dung, when ploughed in before the frost sets in, exercises a most beneficial action by keeping the soil loose and admitting the free access of frost, which pulverizes the land,—and would therefore by no means recommend to leave the manure spread on the surface without ploughing it in. All I wish to enforce is, that when no other choice is left but either to set up the manure in a heap in a corner of the field, or to spread it on the field, without ploughing it in directly, to adopt the latter plan. In the case of very light sandy soils it may perhaps not be advisable to spread out the manure a long time before it is ploughed in, since such soils do not possess the power of retaining manuring matters in any marked degree. On light sandy soils I would suggest to manure with well-fermented dung shortly before the crop intended to be grown is sown.

8. Well-rotten dung contains likewise little free ammonia, but a very much larger proportion of soluble organic and saline mineral matters than fresh manure.

9. Rotten dung is richer in nitrogen than fresh.

10. Weight for weight, rotten dung is more valuable than fresh.

11. In the fermentation of dung a very considerable proportion of the organic matters in fresh manure, is dissipated into the air in the form of carbonic acid and other gasses.

12. Properly regulated, however, the fermentation of dung is not attended with any great loss of nitrogen nor of saline mineral matters.

13. During the fermentation of dung, ulmic, humic, and other organic acids are formed, as well as gypsum, which fix the ammonia generated in the decomposition of the nitrogenized constituents of dung.

14. During the fermentation of dung the phosphate of lime which it contains is rendered more soluble than in fresh manure.

15. In the interior and heated portions of manure-heaps ammonia is given off; but, on passing into the external and cold layers of dunghoops, the free ammonia is retained in the heap.

16. Ammonia is not given off from the surface of well-compressed dunghoops, but on turning manure-heaps it is wasted in appreciable quantities. Dunghoops for this reason should not be turned more frequently than absolutely necessary.

17. No advantage appears to result from carrying on the fermentation of dung too far, but every disadvantage.

18. Farm-yard manure becomes deteriorated in value, when kept in heaps exposed to the weather; the more the longer it is kept.

19. The loss in manuring matters, which is incurred in keeping manure-heaps exposed to the weather, is not so much due to the volatilization of ammonia as to the removal of ammoniacal salts, soluble nitrogenized organic matters, and valuable mineral matters, by the rain which falls in the period during which the manure is kept.

20. If rain is excluded from dung-heaps, or little rain falls at a time, the loss in ammonia is trifling, and no saline matters of course are removed; but, if much rain falls, especially if it descends in heavy showers upon the dunghoop, a serious loss in ammonia, soluble organic matters, phosphate of lime, and salts of potash is incurred, and the manure becomes rapidly deteriorated in value, whilst at the same time it is diminished in weight.

21. Well-rotten dung is more readily affected by the deteriorating influence of rain than fresh manure.

22. Practically speaking, all the essentially valuable manuring constituents are preserved by keeping farm-yard manure under cover.

23. If the animals have been supplied with plenty of litter, fresh dung contains an insufficient quantity of water to induce an active fermentation. In this case fresh dung cannot be properly fermented under cover, except water or liquid manure is pumped over the heap from time to time.

Where much straw is used in the manufacture of dung, and no provision is made to supply the manure in the pit at any time with the requisite amount of moisture, it may not be advisable to put up a roof over the dung-pit. On the other hand, on farms where there is deficiency of straw, so that the moisture of the excrements of our domestic animals is barely absorbed by the litter, the advantage of erecting a roof over the dung-pit will be found very great.

24. The worst method of making manure is to

produce it by animals kept in open yards, since a large proportion of valuable fertilizing matters is wasted in a short time; and after a lapse of twelve months at least two-thirds of the substance of the manure is wasted, and only one-third, inferior in quality to an equal weight of fresh dung, is left behind.

25. The most rational plan of keeping manure in heaps appears to me that adopted by Mr. Lawrence of Cirencester, and described by him at length in Morton's 'Cyclopædia of Agriculture,' under the head of 'Manure.'

#### REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

1. The conclusion that the professor arrives at, viz: that "perfectly fresh farm-yard manure contains but a small proportion of free ammonia," is justified alike by the results of analysis and of practice. In its fresh state, the source of ammonia exists in a state of nitrogenous compounds, so that ammonia in a free state is only the result of decomposition.

2. If the nitrogen in fresh dung exists principally in the state of *insoluble* nitrogenized matters, we should like to know how it is—by what processes of chemical action and re-action—that we find as the results of the decomposition or decay of fresh dung, ammonia formed.

3. The third conclusion of Professor V., is a truism that the practice of observing agriculturists have long since ascertained. Common sense would indicate to any mind capable of drawing conclusions from premises, that the soluble portions of dung must, as a necessary consequence, be more valuable as fertilizers than the *insoluble* parts; for it is only after decomposition—after the manure, be it either organic or mineral, shall have resolved itself into aqueous, or gaseous substances, that plants are capable of feeding upon it, as they have not the capacity of imbibing solid matters—gas, and solutions, being the food upon which they subsist, and by which their superstructures are built up. The *advice* which is given in the third conclusion of the professor, with regard to the preservation of the liquid and solid excrements of animals, is truly valuable, and if acted upon by agriculturists generally, would add much to the intrinsic value of all kinds of animal manures; as it would preserve from deterioration and loss, most of those elements which contribute most to the growth of plants and the fertility of the soil.

4. "Farm-yard manure," says the professor, "even in quite a fresh state, contains phosphate of lime, which is much more soluble than has hitherto been suspected." Now, this may, or may not be found to be true in practice, whatever it may be in the theoretical opinion of the Chemist. For ourselves, we opine, that the solubility spoken of, can only result from the decomposition of the mass of farm-yard manure of which it forms an integral part; as it strikes us, that disassociation must precede solubility, and that that can only be produced by decay of the parts with which it may

be connected. This decay may be slow, or rapid, in proportion to the existence of a state of favorable or unfavorable circumstances, calculated to retard, or facilitate decomposition.

5. The professor says: "The urine of the horse, cow, and pig, does not contain any appreciable quantity of phosphate of lime, whilst the drainings of dungheaps contain considerable quantities of this valuable fertilizer. The draining of dungheaps, partly for this reason are more valuable than the urine of our domestic animals, and therefore ought to be prevented by all available means from running to waste."

The advice to prevent the drainings of dungheaps from running to waste, is excellent, prudent and wise: we freely admit this; but we do not coincide in the disparaging estimate which the professor sets upon the value of the urine of domestic animals. He says that the urine of the horse, the cow and pig, does not contain any appreciable quantity of phosphate of lime, leaving us to conclude that phosphate of lime is the main element of fertility. Of itself it is a valuable adjunct; grain cannot well be formed without it, but without the aid of the other elements which go to form and build up the structure of plants, we believe it would be found impotent of good. Let us examine the assertion of the professor: he says that the urine of the animals he names do not contain any appreciable quantity of phosphate of lime. According to the analysis of Sprengel, cow urine, when *fresh*, contained 0.07 of phosphoric acid, that after remaining 4 weeks in the open air, diluted with an equal quantity of water, it had increased to 0.15. Of the urine of the horse and pig there have no *ultimate* analysis been made; but it may be assumed, that they consist essentially of the same elements, so far as have been determined by analysis, of the urine of the horse and pig; the former has urea 0.7, saline substances 5.3, while the latter has 5.6 of urea, 1.8 of saline substances; so that the latter has more ammonia producing elements in its urine, than any other domestic animal, and as ammonia is justly considered the measure of the value of manure, we think Professor Voelcker greatly underrates the value of the urine of the animals which he names. In Germany, and in Belgium it is highly appreciated—it is in those countries estimated according to its practical results—according to the practical benefits received from its application.

Upon the subject of the value of cow's urine, Dana, who has more experience in the premises than almost any other analytical chemist, says:

"The quantity of liquid manure produced by a cow annually, is equal to fertilizing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of ground, producing effects as durable as the other evacuations. A cord of loam, [103 bushels,] saturated with urine, is equal to a cord of the best rotted dung, and the fresh urine of one cow is valued in Flanders at \$10 per annum. If the



liquid and the solid evacuations including the litter, are kept separate, and the liquid is soaked up by loam, it has been found they will manure land, in proportion by bulk of 7 liquid to 6 solid, while their actual value is as 2 to 1.

"100 lbs. of cattle urine afford about 8 lbs. of the most powerful salts which have ever been used by farmers. The simple statement then, in figures, of difference in value of the solid and liquid evacuations of cattle, should impress upon all the importance of saving the last in preference to the first. *Let both be saved.* If the liquids contained naturally, geine, they might be applied alone. It is the want of that guiding principle which teaches that salts and geine\* should go hand in hand, which has sometimes led to results in the application of the liquid, which have given this substance a bad name."

6. The professor next says, that "the most effectual means of preventing loss in fertilizing matters is to cart the manure directly on the field whenever circumstances allow this to be done." This is not explicit enough; he does not go far enough; he should have added, provided it be immediately ploughed in, or covered over with earth some four or five inches in depth.

7. Under this number of his conclusions, the professor says:—

"On all soils with a moderate proportion of clay no fear need to be entertained of valuable fertilizing substances becoming wasted if the manure cannot be ploughed in at once. Fresh and well-rotted dung contains very little free ammonia; and since active fermentation, and with it further evolution of free ammonia, is stopped by spreading out the manure on the field, valuable volatile manuring matters cannot escape into the air by this plan."

This is bold teaching, considering it is contradicted both by theory and practice, by common sense and by nature. No man ever went into his stable in the morning but was convinced by his sense of smell, that the ammonia was escaping from even the previous night's droppings of his horses:—now if that is not the exhalations of free ammonia—we should like to know what it is; and if that is not a loss of a portion of the most fertilizing of all the substances of which horse-dung is comprised, then we are at a loss to determine of what fertilizing matters consist. No man ever approached a dunghheap of horse-dung, but he had his olfactories assailed with the escaping ammoniacal gas, and became convinced that the body of the manure was daily becoming deteriorated by the influence—by the effects of heat and moisture, those two great agents which cause the decomposition of animal manures, and consequently promote the formation and escape of ammonia, and cause the deterioration in the value of manure.

But then, in the opinion of the professor, on a soil with a moderate proportion of clay, if the

dung be spread thereon, there is to be no fear entertained of valuable fertilizing substances becoming wasted, or that, when manure is exposed to rain, that the salts will be washed out, mixed with the natural liquids, drain away and be lost. Why, the professor is not consistent with himself! In his 4th conclusion he affirms that "farm-yard manure even in quite a fresh state, contains phosphate of lime, which is much more soluble than has hitherto been suspected." Now if it be so, is not his great favorite, phosphate of lime, liable to be washed away by each succeeding rain? to say nothing of the potash, soda, &c., which constitute a part and parcel of every body of dung? Ah! but then the moderate portion of clay in the soil, is to come in and prevent its being wasted. This may be a favorite theory with the professor, perhaps a bran new one; but will prove disastrous to all who may adopt it; for as sure as that two and two make four, it will result injuriously, in deteriorating the quality of the manure. As to the clay in the soil, however moderate, preventing the washing away of the salts when dissolved out of the manure, the practical experience of the world has long since established the fact, that hard rains neither respect manure nor the soil, as the first is frequently washed away, and the latter into gulleys sufficiently deep to bury a philosopher and his theories.

Under the 7th head of his conclusions, the professor further says:—

"As all soils with a moderate proportion of clay possesses in a remarkable degree the power of absorbing and retaining manuring matters, none of the saline and soluble organic constituents are wasted even by a heavy fall of rain. It may, indeed, be questioned whether it is more advisable to plough in the manure at once, or to let it lie for some time on the surface, and to give the rain full opportunity to wash it into the soil."

Now, it appears to us, that a porous soil would have greater power to absorb than would a clay one—its openness would, necessarily, give it greater power for absorption, than the clay soil possesses, as it would thus form conduits for the water, as the rain fell, through which to sink into the earth. That a clay soil possesses the power of retaining manure, is beyond all question, especially does it possess that property over manures of an organic nature, capable of producing ammonia; the adhesive nature of clayey soils, to claim nothing for their chemical affinities, impart to them the capacity of retention, and hence are preventive of the escape of ammoniacal gases.—But these soils must have the substances to be husbanded within their bodies, before they can exert their retentive powers. Here the question arises:—When manures are exposed upon the surface to the effects of heat and moisture, will not the ammoniacal compounds comprised in the manure be excited into a condition of decomposition, by each succeeding rain and sunshine? If

\*By the term "geine," Dana means "mould," and hence, urine should always be mixed with earth. This is the drift of his teaching, and we will add, that it is based on the true principles of physiology.



so, then, most assuredly, there will be a loss of the ammonia to the crop, as the tendency of gas, is to ascend, to fly upwards. Water is an absorbent of ammonia, and a part of such as may be formed at the time of rain, would be carried down by it; but the chance of its being carried down would depend altogether upon the condition of the soil; if it were hard and arid, as most unplowed clay soils are, before being broken up and pulverized, there are nine chances out of ten, that with the other substances that have been dissolved out of the manure, it would be washed away over the surface of the ground; or, perhaps, bide the return of sunshine, to be exhaled into the air, and consequently lost to the crop and to the soil.

If there were any *certainly*, that the manure would be washed into the ground—if practical experience justified such a fanciful result—if practical experience were present to support the professor's theory, there might be some reason to suppose that no harm could be done by following his advice; but unfortunately for his bantling, practical experience is opposed to his views.

The professor is candid; for being in doubt himself, he brings in an if to his relief. Under the same head of conclusions, he says:—

"By adopting such a course, in *case practical experience should confirm* my theoretical reasoning, the objection could no longer be maintained, that the land is not ready for carting manure upon it. *I am much inclined* to recommend as a general rule:—Cart the manure on the field, spread it at once, and wait for a favorable opportunity to plough it in. In the case of clay soils, I have no hesitation to say, the manure may be spread even six months before it is ploughed in, without losing any appreciable quantity of manuring matters."

Now we are sure, that Professor Voelcker is a believer in his theory,—and we are just as sure, that his theory is wrong, and will be found so in practice. But suppose we were to admit that his theory was correct, which we do not; but on the contrary, maintain, that it is visionary, contrary to nature, and will prove as fatal as dangerous to the interests of all who may follow his teachings.—That he is sincere in his views, we are a firm believer, but so was his great preceptor, Baron Liebig, in his inorganic theory, that the air was to furnish all the organic manure needed by plants. As proof that he was sincere, he proceeded to England, made numerous experiments upon his beautiful theory, and what were the results of them? Lamentable failures in every instance!!! Subsequently, like an honest gentleman, he has confessed his error. And we look forward at an early day, to see his *pupil* following his illustrious example.

Again, under the head of his 7th conclusion, he says:—

"I am perfectly aware that, on stiff clay land, farmyard manure, more especially long dung, when ploughed in before frost sets in, exercises a most

beneficial action by keeping the soil loose and admitting the free access of frost which pulverizes the land,—and would therefore by no means recommend to have the manure spread on the surface without ploughing it in."

Here the professor is right, and therefore his advice needs no comment from us.

8. The professor asserts as his 8th conclusion, that well-rotten dung contains little free ammonia. All that we have to say to this is, that, if the professor is correct, the dung must have been kept surpassingly well, and with the end in view to prevent the formation of ammonia.

9. He next says that rotten dung is richer in nitrogen than fresh, and we should like to know the source whence it derived its increased supply.

10. The professor says that rotten dung, weight for weight is more valuable than fresh. If it has been well kept there can be no doubt that it is.

11. The professor is right in saying, "that in the fermentation of dung a very considerable portion of the organic matters in fresh manure, is dissipated into the air in the form of carbonic acid and other gases." But this admission is fatal to the truth of his theory of exposing manure spread on the ground six months before being ploughed in; for, in despite of every precaution, when thus exposed, subject to alternations of heat and moisture, fermentation will frequently occur, and the carbonic and ammoniacal gases be dissipated into the air, and the fertilizing properties of the manure be thereby deteriorated.

12. This is a truth, and requires no comment.

From the 13th to the 24th conclusion, the professor is mainly correct. Of the 25th, we cannot speak, not having read the article he speaks of.

#### LIME.

In reply to a correspondent in Marion Co. Va. asking for information on the subject of the application of Lime, we would say, he may put on his lime either in the Fall or Spring. Experienced men say, put it on at any time, but be sure to put it on *some time*. If we had our choice, we would spread it in the Spring, *after* the land was broken for corn. We would *not* plough it under deeper than could not be helped. Its tendency is to sink all the time. Lime should never be applied to the hill for any purpose. As far as it is required for the food of plants, very little is requisite, and scarcely any soil is so deficient, as not to have enough for that purpose. Its great use is in its action upon the vegetable and mineral constituents of the soil, and for this purpose, it is desirable to have it diffused through and mixed with the surface soil.

A clover huller is an expensive machine costing about \$100. The wheat thresher and fan are generally used, but do not answer so well as a good huller. One of these might do the work of a neighborhood, and thus pay cost.

## WORK FOR THE MONTH.

### JULY.

As this month is the harvest month in most of the great wheat producing States, we anticipated its approach last month, and gave such hints as we believed would prove conducive of good to the agricultural interest; we did so then, to afford time to perfect all the preliminary arrangements, and having done so we respectfully refer our readers to our last number for the suggestions we then made upon harvesting, and shall now direct attention to such matters as we deem connected with the labors of the month.

#### HAY HARVEST.

The most eligible time for cutting grass for hay, is when it is in full bloom. Many let their timothy remain uncut until the leaves become dried up, and when, in fact, there is little else remaining but the stalks and seed heads. But we think this is a mistaken policy. Whilst the stems and leaves are growing and green they contain considerable quantities of gum and saccharine matter, which on ripening are converted, to a great extent, into indigestible woody fibre; the residue goes into the seeds. Now, as observant farmers know, large quantities of hay seeds are shattered out and lost, so that their nutritive value is but of little avail to the stock; and, therefore, grass should not be permitted to remain uncut much beyond the period when it comes into bloom. Timothy hay, if cut when the seeds are ripe, as is indicated by analysis, contains more nitrogen than when cut at an earlier period, viz: when in bloom; but then, we should take these facts into consideration:—1. The leaves wither and die before the seeds are ripe. 2. The main stems become transformed into wood-like substances, are coarse and comparatively indigestible. 3. Grass cut when in bloom does not exhaust the soil so much, as it does when cut at the time the seed is ripe; the hay when cured from grass cut when in bloom, is not so coarse as is the former, is more easily masticated by stock, is more easily digested, and infinitely more acceptable to their appetites; and for the reasons that we have stated, we believe that the hay is in reality more nutritive.

#### MILLET.

The loss of cattle by actual starvation during the past season make us particularly anxious to see provision made now, to protect domestic animals from similar disasters the next winter and spring; and hence we call upon all agriculturists who may anticipate a short supply of long provender, to seize the present occasion, and put in some acres in millet to make up their contemplated deficiency. Millet may be sown up to the 10th of this month, and will be ready to be cut for hay by the middle of next month, or at least by the 20th.

The time of cutting is, when the seed first begin to turn yellow at the top of the head. The quantity of seed to be sown per acre for hay is three pecks.

Of the quantity of manure it may be briefly said, he who wishes a luxuriant crop of millet, must be bountiful in his supply of nutriment—let the organic supply of manure be of whatever kind it may. Millet is a hearty eater, and, when well fed, a luxuriant grower, and abundant yielder of hay. The ground must be ploughed deep and be thoroughly pulverized.

#### BROADCAST CORN.

If you cannot procure a supply of millet seed sow corn broadcast in its stead, at the rate of 3 bushels per acre. Manure the land heavily, plough deep, pulverize thoroughly, and until the tilth is fine, then roll, sow the corn by the 10th of the month, harrow and cross harrow it in, and then finish by rolling.

#### BUCKWHEAT.

Sown at the rate of 1 bushel per acre, on a suitable soil, manured and well prepared, if cut when the plant first comes into bloom, and cured properly, make very good provender for cattle, and we mention it in this connection in order that the means of supply may be enlarged. This should be sown by the 10th of the month.

#### FALL POTATOES.

Keep these clean from grass and weeds. If you have not already done so, give them a top-dressing of a mixture comprised, at the rate per acre, of 5 bushels of unleached ashes, 1 bushel of salt, and 1 bushel of plaster. We do not recommend this application with the view of finding in it a specific or preventive against the rot; for we have but little faith in *nostrums*; but for the more rational purpose of supplying the potatoes with elements which we consider essential to their healthful growth, and which are always found, by every well conducted analysis, in their tubers and tops; and hence we infer, that it is always the part of prudence to supply them, lest they may be absent from the soil, and as a consequence that the plants would suffer for the want of them; for we take it to be a legitimate deduction from the premises, that, if the substances named were not essential to the growth and maturation of the potato, their presence would not be so invariably found in their ashes when submitted to the test of analysis.

#### SHEEP.

Every owner of a flock of sheep, should consider it his duty, as it assuredly is his interest, to keep a trough, under cover in his sheep pasture, from now until fall, over the bottom of which should be spread a layer of tar, and over that a liberal covering of salt. In licking the salt, of which they are very fond, and which is conducive to their health, they will smear their noses with tar, and thus arm themselves against the fly, which deposits its eggs in the nostrils of sheep; the aroma of the tar will drive the fly off and prevent such deposits, and consequently preserve the sheep from the disease called worms in the head, which is the result of such deposits. The tar and salt should be placed in the trough every few days.

## FALL TURNIPS.

Every one who desires to make a good crop of turnips should make his arrangements, so as to be able to sow them about the 25th of this month. By sowing thus early, should the plants be cut off by flies, or flees, there will be time enough left to re-sow. The general practice has been to sow turnips on the 10th of August—a period too late in the event of the plants being destroyed by insects to allow of re-sowing, a contingency that every culturist should guard against.

**Preparation of the ground.**—If your ground is not in sward, give it two ploughings; take care each time to harrow until the soil is perfectly pulverized and in fine tilth. Plough in one half of your manure to the full depth of the furrow, which should be a deep one; and harrow the other half of the manure in just before you sow the seed, unless it be bone manure, in which case, harrow it in.

**Of manures; quantities, and kinds.**—10 bushels of bone-dust, 10 bushels of spent ashes, 2 bushels of salt and 1 bushel of plaster, to be made into pie, layer and layer about, permitted to remain in pie two or three weeks shoveled over, and broadcasted on the ground just before sowing the turnip seed, will grow an acre of good turnips.

Twenty two-horse loads of well rotted cow-dung; one half to be ploughed in to the full depth of the furrow; the other half to be harrowed in will produce an acre of good turnips; 20 bushels of spent ashes, 2 bushels of salt and 1 bushel of plaster to be harrowed in with the latter half of the cow-dung. Twenty two-horse loads of sheep dung *treated* in the same way of the cow-dung, as regards the top-dressing with ashes, salt and plaster will also produce an acre of good turnips: 300 lbs of manipulated guano to be ploughed in, and the ground receive the same top-dressing as above, will also produce an acre of turnips.

**Preparation of the Seed.**—Soak the seed from 12 to 24 hours in fish oil; then drain the oil off the seed, and mix ashes with the seed until they are entirely separated. Seed thus soaked germinate quicker than do unsoaked seed, while the smell of the oil is repellant to insects.

**Quantity of Seed per acre.**—If mixed with twice its bulk of sand, and sown by a skilful hand  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per acre is enough.

**Time of sowing, &c.**—As before stated, the seed should be sown about the 25th of July. When sown, they should be *lightly* harrowed in with a *light* garden harrow, and rolled immediately afterwards, to compress the soil upon the seed.

**After Culture.**—So soon as the plants come up, give them a dusting of ashes, or soot, or a mixture of both. Repeat this each morning early, while the leaves are wet with dew until the plants get into the rough leaf.

When the plants begin to bottle, that is to assume the bulb shape, run a light harrow through them. This operation serves the double purpose, of partially thinning out the plants, and working them at the same time. In a week from this time, the plants should be finally thinned out so as to stand from 6 to 8 inches apart. At the same time the weeds should be cleaned out by hand and hoe. After an interval of 8 or 10 days, give another weeding, and your culture will have been completed; and if your soil is adapted to their culture, has been well manured, well ploughed and harrowed, the season being propitious, you cannot fail to make a large crop.

And before we close this branch of the month's

duties, let us conjure you, with the view of eking out your cattle-food, to enter zealously into the growth of this crop. It has done more for the agriculture of England than any other crop, and if intelligently pursued with us may do as much for our country.

## PEACH TREES.

Examine and treat your peach trees as we advised you last month, if you failed to take the advice we then gave.

## PEAR, PLUM, AND CHERRY TREES.

Examine these, and if there be any blighted limbs on them, cut the blighted parts off into the sound wood, burn the parts cut off immediately. Cover the wounded parts with varnish.

Examinations should be often repeated, as it frequently occurs that large portions of a limb may be saved by timely resort to this remedy.

## BUDDING, AND INOCULATING.

Plums, Cherries, Apricots and Pears, may be budded towards the last of this month.

## ORCHARDS.

All decayed fruits which may fall from time to time should be picked up and given to the hogs.

If there be decayed limbs on the trees, have them carefully sawed off into the sound wood, smooth the wound with a drawing knife, and dress the wound with a coat of varnish.

## RUTABAGA TURNIP.

Seed of this variety of turnip may be sown any time up to the 15th of this month. For the best mode of culture we refer to our advice upon this head in our last month's number.

## TREATMENT OF ROOT CROPS GENERALLY.

Every kind of roots should have the earth well stirred, and kept clean from weeds and grass until they are laid by. Cleanliness in growing crops, is quite as necessary as it is to the health of the human body: in the first case the pores of the earth are opened, and placed in a condition to be benefitted by atmospheric influences, while, in the latter, those of the body are cleansed of all impurities, and the skin permitted to carry on a healthy action.

## SPROUTS, BUEES, BRIARS, BRANBLES, &amp;c.

Make an interminable war upon all of these with the determination to destroy them, seed, root and branch.

## COMPOST HEAPS

Give to the formation of these your most ardent attention. Upon all occasions of leisure have them collected and placed in a condition to be transformed into manure. If you have four hundred acres in culture, the entire time of one hand and a team might be very profitably occupied in their collection. Mould, recollect, is the vital principle of every soil—the life-blood of its productive powers.

## WET LANDS.

If you have any fields that may be considered wet lands, have them drained; for you may rest assured, that, until they are relieved of their excess of water, they will never prove productive or profitable.

## DEEP PLOUGHING.

As you will soon be breaking up your wheat grounds, let us say to you that deep tillage is absolutely necessary to enable the soil to do full justice to its productive capacities. A field that before being drained would only yield from 7 to 10 bushels of wheat, will, after being thoroughly drained, yield



from 15 to 20 bushels or more per acre, while the quality of the wheat would be better, and come sooner to maturity.

#### BUCKWHEAT FOR ITS GRAIN.

This may be sown up to the 10th of this month.

#### FENCES.

Examine your fences carefully at short intervals, and see to it that they are at all times kept in a state to keep the stock out of fields. Recollect, that the *short commons* of July and August pastures make animals very sharp-sighted, and correspondingly persevering in their efforts to secure more sumptuous fare.

## WORK IN THE GARDEN.

### JULY.

That season of the year having arrived, when action is indispensable to success we shall proceed at once to state such things as should be immediately attended to.

**Cleaning Compartments.**—See that all the beds where your early vegetables grew are cleared off; give the refuse to the pigs, or cover it up in a compost heap, in order that such compartments may be manured and placed in a condition to receive other crops for fall and winter use.

**Melons for Mangoes.**—During the first week or ten days of this month, you should manure and prepare a bed, and plant melon seed for mangoes.

**Cucumbers for Pickles.**—Prepare a bed and plant seed to raise cucumbers for pickles.

**Planting out Cabbage and other Plants.**—Prepare a bed, by manuring, digging and raking, so that you may be in a position to set out cabbage plants of all kinds, broccoli and borecole plants upon the occurrence of the first rain.

**Endives.**—Set out your endive plants that may now be ready: and sow seed at intervals of ten days throughout the month.

**Dwarf Beans.**—Prepare a bed and drill in some rows of dwarf beans. Before drilling in the seed soak them five or six hours. After planting them water the drills, and continue to do so every day until the beans come up.

**Cauliflower Plants.**—Avail yourself of the first rain to set out your cauliflower plants, and when set out see to it, that, in times of drought, they do not suffer for water.

**Small Sallading.**—Every week in this month sow seeds of the several kinds of small sallading.

**Celery.**—Plant out celery plants for a main crop.

**Turnips.**—Any time between the 20th of this month and the 10th of the next sow turnip seed.

**Lettuce for heading.**—At the occurrence of the first rain set out your lettuce plants to head; water them at the time, and continue to do so every afternoon until they take root and grow finely; not forgetting that, in all times of drought, they must be freely watered.

**Spinach.**—Towards the last of the month, drill in some rows of Spinach for autumn use.

**Radishes.**—Sow beds of these at intervals of a week throughout the month.

**Gathering Seed Plants.**—As your various seed plants mature their seed pull them up, and spread them out on some airy room to dry, taking care to

turn them daily, so that the drying may be equally done on all sides, and when dry, hang the seeds up in paper bags, or cotton ones, taking care also to mark each.

**Leeks.**—Set out your leek plants.

**Herbs.**—Gather your herbs and dry them in an airy, shady room.

**Sage, Thyme, Lavender, Hyssop, &c.**—All these culinary herbs may still be propagated from slips or roots, attention being paid to watering them. Give the slips and roots a free watering at the time of setting them out, and continue to water every afternoon, until they take root and grow, and until rain occurs.

**Peas.**—Towards the last of the month prepare a bed and drill in a few rows of the earlier kind of peas. Soak the seed the over night, previous to planting them; give the drills at the time of drilling in the peas a watering; keep the ground moist until they come up, and afterwards until rain occurs; keep the bed clean, and in September you may expect a tolerable crop of green peas, provided you do not let them suffer for water in times of drought.

**Egg Plants, Tomatoes and Red Pepper.**—Plants of these may still be set out.

**Savoy Cabbage.**—Seed of this delicious vegetable—the best of the cabbage tribe—may be sown the first week of this month, to raise plants for a winter crop.

**Attention in the Garden.**—Let it be your daily habit to visit your garden, examine every part of it, and have every weed and grass pulled up, and see also that no part of the garden in drought suffers for the want of water.

**DRILLING vs. BROADCAST SEEDING.**—A Saratoga Farmer, in the Country Gentleman, gives the following testimony on this subject:—

"In the spring of 1855, the first sowing was a piece of spring wheat. Not knowing anything about the drilling system, I sowed part with the drill and part broadcast in the same field and on the same day. That put in with a drill was more than a quarter better than that sown broadcast, both in straw and grain. I tried my oats in the same manner; they were also better where they were drilled. I have sowed all my grain since with the drill, being satisfied that it is the only proper method of putting grain into the ground. My neighbor, in sowing his buckwheat, had part sown with the drill and part broadcast, and when harvested the drilled was about half better; it was all well filled, while the broadcast was hardly filled—both put in the same day and in the same field. I think it is better on other accounts than broadcasting. It saves a quarter of the seed; besides it cultivates the land, and leaves it in good condition for the crops, better than can be done with the harrow, and I am satisfied that it is a paying machine.

"I also have a thresher and mower, and I think they are good machines; but my drill pays me the most of any. It takes less time and seed and betters the crop, and in dry seasons they are indispensable. Knowing what I do about the drill, I think farmers cannot afford to sow broadcast if they can obtain a drill. I would like to have others give their experience on the same subject."

For the American Farmer.

**SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE—ITS SLOW PROGRESS.**

Permit me, dear sirs, to express to you my gratitude for the valuable information imparted by your excellent journal to the farming community.

It is a matter of much gratification that opposition to book and scientific farming is giving way, and that men are beginning to see and admit that the aids of science may be applied to as great advantage in this, as in any other employment.

Let us examine for a moment the ground on which was based this wide spread opposition which formerly existed, and even now to a great extent exists, against scientific farming.

It is rarely the case that we find the mass of the people either favoring or opposing any system or doctrine without some plausible show of reason and argument. So in the opposition of the people to this mode of farming, if narrowly examined, it will be seen that there was reason for the conclusion which they drew—to wit: that the whole scheme was the essence of folly, and if persisted in, would inevitably lead to bankruptcy and starvation.

Now, how was this conclusion drawn? Partly, by reasoning from false premises, and more than all from the failures witnessed in the application of science to agricultural pursuits, when attempted by those who professed to teach by experiment as well as theory.

The study of the arts and sciences was, and is now, to a great degree, the peculiar province of professors and students in our universities; and now and then a scholar in the country who pursues these branches after quitting the academic hall.

Now let one of these scientific gentlemen, who never hears the sweet carol of early dawn, who never with nimble foot disturbs the sparkling dew on the tender blade, who never beholds the varying hue of the curtains of the East, spread by the "rosy fingered" goddess of the morn, elated with the pride of supposed knowledge, with his volumes of Geology, Chemistry, &c., at hand for reference, undertake to reduce the theories of his cloister to practice and teach his neighbors the art and mystery of scientific farming.

This man knows nothing of the manual labor and practical operations of a farm; he never followed a plough a day in all his life; he is wholly ignorant of the skilful use of the implements of husbandry, and of course is also ignorant of the amount of labor that one man can and ought to perform in a day.

He might, like Mr. Coleridge, weary himself trying to put on a horse collar, and not know that it must be turned bottom upwards, until informed of the fact, and laughed at by the servant girl.—Yet with a crucible and retort he may be able to resolve the soil into its chemical constituents; he may be able to analyse the grain and straw of wheat, the ear and stalk of corn, or the seed, fibre and weed of cotton, and discourse learnedly of the chemical elements in the soil necessary to the production of these different crops; but when this student attempts to make the application of his theories and his scientific discoveries to the pursuit of agriculture, a failure is almost sure to be the result—the prophecy of the plodding and doubting farmer, "just like I said," is realized.

The practical farmer alone can't be expected to try these experiments, because he is ignorant of the teachings of science, and if he were to try them without such knowledge, he must fail also, or only succeed by accident.

Success can only be hoped for where scientific knowledge is combined with practical experience and good common sense, and as these qualifications are rarely united in one and the same person, so the successful and profitable application of science to agriculture is rarely witnessed.

There is one other cause which, in a measure, retards the progress of scientific farming: it is the technical dress, (so to speak,) in which the truths and discoveries of science are clothed. Every scientific writer and philosopher addresses himself to men of his own class, clothing his ideas in language and technical terms intelligible enough to men who have made the science a study, but forbidding and mysterious to the plain and uneducated farmer. These writers seem to forget that the latter are the persons who are to be instructed and benefitted. The terms used in Geology are *Hebrew* to all except classical scholars, and often difficult for them to understand. The names of the minerals when classified, and the fossil remains of the earth are mostly of Greek and Latin origin, and although these names are beautifully significant of the character of the subject denominated, yet they hinder and clog four-fifths of those who seek information.

Simplicity is the beauty of wisdom, and when it shall become the ornament and grace of science, its study will be as useful as it is attractive and fascinating.

The people only want—in order that they may fully appreciate the benefits of science as applied to agriculture—a clear and intelligible presentation of principles and facts, such as may be readily comprehended by men of common education.—Let science be divested as much as possible of technical habiliments—let the light of her discoveries shine not like the dim and colored ray which comes through the painted window of some ancient cathedral, but rather like that light which penetrates the untarnished pane of a farmer's mansion.

Louisburg, N. C., May 22d, 1857.

**HOP CULTURE AS A PREVENTIVE OF FEVER AND AGUE.**

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

It is reasonable to suppose that the majority of your readers are acquainted with the recent experiment of Lieutenant Maury, in sunflower culture as a preventive of fever and ague, and its so far very successful results. It has suggested itself to your correspondent, that some of our farmers who reside in bilious countries might make a similar experiment, which, while offering the same chances of protection to health, would at the same time hold out the additional inducement of a remunerative return. Luxuriant vegetation that is going on late in the season, it is argued, acts as a preventive of bilious diseases, by absorbing to its own uses the malarious vapors thrown into the lower atmosphere by the decomposition of vegetable matter in the marshes, and which are the producing cause of ague and fever. Now if this theory prove correct, as in a measure it doubtless will, the next point to be considered is, how can this vegetation be at once most effectively and at the least cost obtained? The solution is suggested

by Lieut. Maury himself. He says that the extra trouble was with him the only objection against *hop culture*. "Hops climb high; they are good absorbents, and of rank growth; but there were objections to hops on account of stakes, poles, &c.," which would have been of course troublesome to obtain and expensive in a city. But if hops are properly managed, and by farmers, they can be made to pay for themselves at least, and to promise even a profit. The alluvial soil that borders a fresh marsh is what the hop especially delights in. It is a perennial plant also, and, once set, will produce plentifully during from *ten to thirty years*, according to climate, soil, &c., without needing any attention further than hoeing and weeding in the early part of the season. The average yield of the hop per acre is about ten to twelve hundred weight. The range of price is from \$4 to \$10 the hundred pounds. True, the hop is a very uncertain crop, subject to many diseases, and often disappointing the cultivator, but in England at least it is considered remunerative, and certainly the promised advantage of better health to the farmer will compensate for all drawbacks. At any rate, possessing the same gifts it is certain to pay better than the sunflower for the cost of production.

A word or two as to the mode of culture in England. The roots or sets (which may be obtained in Baltimore at about \$4 per hundred) are put in hills six feet apart each way. They are planted by means of a dibbling stick, five or six in each hill, one in the centre, the others ranged around in the hill at equal distances apart, and inclined towards the centre one. "The business of planting is usually in February or March, but when bedded plants, or such as have previously been nursed one summer in a garden, are employed, the autumn is preferred." When the roots have sent up shoots some three inches above the surface, hill them up closely, destroying weeds and pulverizing the soil, and it is then time to put in the poles. These must be from sixteen to twenty feet long. They are sharpened at the large end and thrust into the hill so as to stand firmly—say 18 inches deep—and from two to four in each hill. They are inclined a little outward, in order to give the plants a free circulation of air when they cluster at the top of the poles. The shoots will need tying up if the whole crop is expected to be gathered.

They seldom yield any produce the first season, and are not in perfection until the third or fourth year, though they may be gathered from with impunity in the second year of their growth. The time of gathering hops in England is in September. When they are in fit condition to be pulled they emit a pungent smell, and the seed are firm, hard, and brown. They should be gathered by hand in the field, by pulling the pole down. A good hand can gather in a day about ten bushels, or 115 lbs. when dried. They ought to be dried in a kiln like fruit, but are often dried in the sun.

Your correspondent has been thus particular in enumerating the processes of hop culture, on account of its rarity, except as a garden herb, in Maryland. Putting the duration of a hop-plantation at the minimum, ten years, it does not appear that their culture involves more trouble than that of Tobacco, Indian corn, or indeed any of our staples, and if by raising an acre or two our agriculturists can contribute to the good health of

their families, they will certainly esteem that consideration a sufficient return.

MENALCAS, JR.

"Martin's Nest," Balt. Co.

## SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

I am prompted by the communication of "Experimenter" of Harrison Co., Va., who, in your last No. presents such a gloomy picture of his success in sheep husbandry, to give you a little of my experience, lest it should be thought that western Virginia is poorly adapted to the business of wool growing.

When I commenced farming some ten years ago, I purchased 40 sheep, principally old ewes, from which have sprung my present flock of 255. My rams have been changed every two years, having had Merinos, South Downs, Bakewells and Hampshire Downs, but none of them of full blood. In the summer, my sheep, excepting such as are fattened for market, are kept on pasture, for the purpose of killing sprouts and briars. During November and December, they are permitted to run on good grass, with the view of preparing them to pass the winter. In the winter they are fed on hay in mangers in open stables, and are permitted at all times to run out in the fields. The mangers are constructed by running two poles one above the other, along the sides of the stable, two feet from the wall, and on these, nailing boards perpendicularly, just far enough apart for the heads of the sheep to pass. They will eat hay as a general thing, only when snow is on the ground. If my hay has been injured by rain, I give them a little corn every day. Last winter, during the continued snow, pine tops were hauled for them.

They are abundantly salted with equal parts of salt and corn meal, to which is generally added small portions of ashes, charcoal, rosin and sulphur. These ingredients are always kept on hand, pulverized and mixed.

About the middle of May, we wash and clip.—One hand will wash 80 sheep per day and clip off the tags. The sheep are washed in clear, running water, by the side of a flat bottomed boat. Before clipping they are permitted to run a few days on a clean grass lot. Each hand clips from 30 to 40 per day, handing the fleeces over, generally, to women, who spread them out on doors placed in an inclined position, cut out the burrs, etc., and then fold them up as you would an overcoat, twisting the wool of the neck for a kind of string, with which to bind up the wool. The wool is then ready for bagging and sending to market.

Let us look at the profits. Last winter, one of the severest winters, only 11 or 12 died, and most of these died with something like *influenza*, after sudden changes of the weather. Though several lambs were frozen, I now have 110 for which I could get \$110. The wool will bring me at the lowest calculation, \$255. Fifty-five muttons will bring at our Springs in the month of August, \$220, making in all \$585; and 200 sheep, principally ewes, left for next year's stock.

Sheep have been with me a secondary object, and hence I have given to them but little attention. The grazing of cattle is the great business of this part of western Virginia, and we have such fine stock and such abundant pasturage that it is really a pleasant business. But if it were not that I expect to dispose of my farm in a short time, I



should certainly abandon, to a great extent, the grazing of cattle in favor of sheep husbandry, and then to realize the highest profit, I would secure the best breeds, and bestow upon them much care. I would, by all means, endeavor to get a buck and a few ewes of Oxford Down, from the flock of Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Albemarle.

Yours, very truly,

L. A. ALDERSON.

*Palestine, Greenbrier, May 20th.*

In forwarding the above Mr. Alderson appends the following note, which we take the liberty of publishing:

*Messrs. Editors:*—In the above communication are many things that are very common, but unfortunately many common people don't know them. The subject is presented in a light similar to that which constitutes, as I consider, the great excellency of your Journal. "It tells how to do the thing." I had been a reader of agricultural papers several years before I subscribed for yours, and while I met with many good suggestions, the writers all seemed to *presume* that their readers knew more than I did. In vain I sought how to apply lime and in what state, etc. In vain I sought how to make compost heaps; and many other things I sought in vain. I subscribed for your paper.—When I received the 1st No. I said:—"That is just what I want; it tells just how to do the thing." Apart from the profit that I have derived from year to year from the reading of your Journal, it has been the means of enhancing the value of my farm some thousands of dollars, as will be evinced when I sell, as I now have a prospect of doing in the course of one or two months.

Truly yours,

L. A. A.

#### **SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.**

*To the Editors of the American Farmer:*

GENTLEMEN:—Seeing an article in this month's No. of the Farmer on Sheep Husbandry in north-western Virginia, over the signature of "Experimenter," and being an experimenter myself, having experimented all my life in sheep, from the old fashioned, long legged, coarse woolled wild sheep, through all the grades of improvement, Merino, Saxony, and French Merino of later years, to the Cotswold, which I have introduced in this county in the last few years, and feeling interested in this branch of husbandry, I propose giving a brief history of sheep and sheep farming in this country for the last 27 years.

First then, owing to the rolling or hilly nature of our country which allows all superfluous water to run off immediately, making at all times dry walks, so necessary for sheep, and being blessed with a soil of unexampled fertility and adaptation to grass, particularly of those varieties of which sheep are so fond, white clover and Kentucky blue grass, which are indigenous here, and grow in every field without sowing, we have always raised a considerable number of sheep for market without any care or attention whatever, except to salt them when they came up; (I am speaking now of the old variety of sheep, which run in the woods,) they were generally large in carcass, and fattened early; the lambs were allowed to come during the winter. The sheep always came up at the commencement of winter, and were allowed a field of grass to run in, which was all the care

ever bestowed on them—our winters generally being mild and open. We had little inducement then, to improve our sheep, or take much care with them, as the price of wool rarely exceeded 20 cts. per lb., and the sheep were sold after shearing at from 50 to 75 cts. per head. The custom of selling was to pen the sheep, agree on the price per head, and the purchaser would go in and pick the flock, taking all the strongest and best, leaving the balance for stock. As like produces like, in a few years the sheep of a farm would degenerate to almost nothing, and farmers were impressed with the opinion that sheep would not do well in this country—neither would they do well long on one farm—they would therefore sell out entirely every few years, and in purchasing again would pick another flock, and for a few years again could go on with the same process. Another idea was quite prevalent, and is not yet quite exploded, that sheep were an excellent thing to kill out briars; I have seen a good many farmers try the experiment, but they sooner killed the sheep than the briars.

About the year 1853 a gentleman from Loudon Co., brought out a flock of Merino sheep; they appeared to do quite well for two years, until he became over-stocked, being a man like "Experimenter," of no practical experience—he did not know what amount of pasture was necessary for their support, and that ignorance was fatal to his flock; they soon began to sicken and die, and he became so discouraged and disgusted, that he sold the remnant of his flock, and returned to his legitimate business of merchandising, which had unfitted him for sheep husbandry. Several other gentlemen tried Merino sheep, but soon became overstocked, and not being sufficiently cared for, they soon became diseased, and dying in numbers, so discouraged the owners that all our farmers became entirely impressed with the opinion that this country is entirely unfit for sheep husbandry.

I had tended our common sheep from my boyhood, and had witnessed the various trials and failures of my neighbors, but being satisfied of the true cause, and knowing that small flocks invariably paid well, and determined to try on a large scale, and commenced operations in the fall with 200 head, 50 of which were large wethers, 50 young ones, and 100 ewes. The large wethers I corn fed, and am fully satisfied that I never fed corn to any stock that paid so well. My sheep wintered finely, and I lost none, and but a few lambs. I raised 100, and on calculating my profits, found I had made 100 per cent. Being well pleased with the operation, and having done so well, concluded to make it all next season, and I bought 700 head, expecting to rent pasture; but every one turned from me almost with horror at the idea of pasturing sheep, and I was at once reduced to the same condition of my neighbors, who had formerly tried. My sheep soon became diseased; the price of sheep went down; I could not sell, and to add to my calamities, yeanning time came—the ewes were fed on dry food, there being a deep snow on the ground—they dropt their lambs and left them, and no possible care or attention could induce them to care for them—the old sheep towards spring began to die, and continued until grass began to grow—I lost in all 100 old sheep, and 300 lambs this season—but I know the cause, and know it was not the effect of climate. The next winter a gentleman from Wash-

ington Co., Va., brought 1500 in our neighborhood to winter, and being well provided for, and under the care of an experienced shepherd, they wintered well and were all apparently healthy.

For the last few years I have been keeping the common coarse woolled sheep, which I have been crossing with the Cotswold, the progeny of which are a remarkably healthy and well formed sheep, and having added knowledge by past experience, I don't overstock, have as healthy a flock of sheep as I ever saw, and have not lost an old sheep or lamb for two years. Having seen and experienced all kinds of luck and management, I am quite satisfied that with a good healthy well selected stock to begin with, and proper care by a careful breeder of some experience afterwards, no country in the world is better adapted to sheep husbandry, and I don't know any stock that will pay so well for feeding as a good flock of wethers.

The most profitable feeding in the winter is corn on blue grass sod, or corn and turnips, which are easily and cheaply raised here.

Yours, truly  
BRIDGEPORT, Va., May 5th, 1857.

#### WIRE GRASS.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been so annoyed by the above named grass that I truly sympathise with any man who has it to contend with. Therefore, if I can, by imparting my experience in regard to it, give an idea that will in the least facilitate those who may have this pest, in exterminating it, shall be amply rewarded for making this communication.

My process is, to break up the ground early in the summer, deeply and thoroughly, drag it well with heavy drags; then with hand rakes and forks collect all the loose grass in rows of small bunches, and cart it off and burn. Plough again with large ploughs and drag—then put on the horse-rake as in gleanings wheat,—all the time had every man, woman and child, that could handle a rake or farm fork, engaged in picking it out of the ground. Then put in the three furrowed gang ploughs, dragged and raked again; next the large ploughs, putting them in deeply, continued the dragging and raking; the gang ploughs again, still continuing to drag and rake, and hauling it off and burning in the same place, that the ashes may be saved—which seem to be equal to any guano.

By this time I had succeeded in getting it pretty well out of the ground, and the ground in a fine tilth to receive a crop of wheat, which I sowed with 200 lbs. of Peruvian Guano to the acre.

As soon as convenient after harvesting my wheat, I broke up the stubble; a few days after, ran the drags over it, and gave it one or two ploughings at intervals with gang ploughs, before seeding. At the proper time, I sowed again in wheat, using the same quantity of Peruvian Guano.

Last autumn pursued the same course as far as necessary, and again sowed in wheat, using 200 lbs. of Phosphate of Lime per acre, and sowed timothy liberally, likewise clover, this spring—both of which have taken well. My present prospects for a crop of wheat, (notwithstanding the severity of the last winter, and its being greatly exposed, lying as it does on the bay shore,) is much better than either of the preceding crops.

Now, gentlemen, when I inform you that when I commenced on this field as above stated, it was with difficulty two heavy mules could pull

a plough through it, and at seeding time last fall there was scarcely a vestige of wire grass to be seen, you will conclude with me that this process will succeed, and that I need not apprehend much difficulty from it in this field for the future.

I do not intend to mow or graze this field for some time to come, and as the wire grass is a short grass, think the timothy and clover will so overtop it as to smother it, should any be left.

I have observed in two other fields that I have not tilled for some time, and where no grass or clover seed has been sown, that the white headed clover which came up spontaneously, is fast extirpating the wire grass. So, with the assistance of the white clover and my own exertions, I hope soon to exterminate it from my entire farm.

It may be said I bestowed a great deal of labor in preparing for my crops of wheat; true, but I think my people could not have been more profitably employed, at anything I could have set them about.

I have declared a war of extermination against another pest, *Canada Thistles*. When I have gone far enough to ascertain the probable result, may "report progress." I have fortunately but a few patches of them, but as far as my experience goes, dread them more than the wire grass, and would advise all who have any on their premises to keep them cut down, that they may not come to seed, especially if they be near the farm-yard, or where manure is collected.

Very respectfully, &c. G. W. H.  
Rich Neck, Talbot Co., Md., June 5, 1857.

#### TIME FOR CUTTING WHEAT.

A few experiments have been made and published in this country, showing by accurate measurement, the advantage of cutting wheat when the chaff has partly changed from green to yellow. We find the following additional proof in Baker's lecture before the Sparkenhoe Club, England, as published in the North British Agriculturist:

In harvesting wheat, there is a great division of opinion, as well as to when was the proper time and mode of cutting. It was considered a proper time to cut wheat when it has passed from a "milky state" to a "doughy state." Experiments had been made under three heads—first when it was green; second, when the straw was changing color; third, when fully ripe. The results were, in the first case, 19 3-4 bushels per acre, valued at 61s per quarter; in the second 23 1-2, at 63s; in the third, 23 3-4, at 61s. There was a similar result in the straw. The total value per acre was found to be—on that cut green on 8th of August £12 17s per acre; second when cut yellow below the ear one week afterwards, £13 7s; third cut when fully ripe, one week later, £11 12s. This difference arose from that cut first and second producing more fine flour and less bran than that cut last, which proved that the gluten is converted into starch if the wheat stands until fully ripe, the proper time being undoubtedly as soon as either end of the straw has changed to a yellow color, the sap having then ceased to flow; but, on the other hand it is better to cut early, as no portion is lost by shedding during the process of cutting, or by the effect of high winds; it is also less liable to sprout in the sheaf, and early harvests are also generally best; besides, a few days gained in the commencement of harvest is of immeasurable advantage, and enables the farmer to take opportunities for effecting other work, which otherwise he could not do.

## THE WHEAT AND THE DAIRY DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Some few years ago, we published one of the most valuable papers in our journal, which it has ever been our privilege to present to our readers. It was from the pen of our late lamented friend, *Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esq.*, of Delaware, in whose death the agricultural classes of our Union, have lost one of the most able and zealous advocates of its rights and interests. The paper in question was on the *Wheat Region of the United States*, in which it was shown, that there was a portion of territory, running through a part of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and including some portion of the western States to Michigan—not embracing all the territory of the States named, but including a belt which might emphatically be considered the permanent Wheat Region of the country. The land-holders of Maryland and Virginia, in particular, should have had that paper circulated by the million, as a kind of agricultural tract, to call attention to settlers from other quarters to the peculiar value of their lands—so many thousands of acres of which are uncultivated—for the production of the wheat plant. We may hereafter re-publish the article in question—and in passing, would remark, that since its appearance in our pages, we have had an eye upon the subject, and are fully satisfied that the views taken by the respected writer, were in the main correct.—Our object at present is to call attention to the admitted fact, that the cultivation and power of production of wheat in the great State of New York, is, and has been for years, on the decline. We remember that shortly after the publication of the article in question, we had the pleasure of attending a delightful meeting around the hospitable board of Mr. H., at Devon-dale, at which a number of the most prominent farmers, jurists and statesmen of Delaware, all identified with agriculture, had assembled, to consult upon the best means to secure an endowment of a Professorship of Agriculture in Newark College—which object, through the plans then concocted, we believe, was accomplished in a spirit of liberality worthy of the sons of that little Diamond State, and of the imitation of their neighbors. As we were about starting for the cars we received one of the agricultural periodicals of the State of New York, in which the regular decrease in the production of wheat was admitted, which, if we remember aright, we read to the meeting alluded to. Our attention is again directed to the subject, by reading the proceedings of a meeting in the city of Albany, to dedicate a hall to be devoted to the purposes of agriculture, prepared for the State Agricultural Society of New York. Hon. T. C. Peters in his address before the Society, in directing attention to the importance of the Dairy, to the agriculturists of that great

State, the region for which he defines, admits "that the crop of wheat has very largely decreased—so much so, that the State can no longer be classed among the wheat exporting States." It will be remembered by many of our readers that the Genesee territory and the western portion of New York, were at one time considered the best lands for the production of wheat in this country. We may draw attention more fully to this subject at a future day, in the meantime we append an extract from the remarks of Mr. Peters, on the occasion alluded to; they are suggestive of reflection to the statesman, as well as to the farmer:—

"The real Dairy region of the United States, as compared with its whole area, is very small—compared with the land now in use it is but about one-fourth, compared with its whole area it is less than one-tenth. The western and southern line of Pennsylvania is the extreme limit west and south of the true or primary dairy region. The basin of the lakes may be considered as within the dairy zone, but it is secondary to this.

"Our own glorious State, from its conformation and situation, is the heart of this favored region, and is peculiarly fitted, both by soil and climate, for the fullest development of dairy products. It becomes important then to know whether it constitutes the most profitable branch of farming.

"To obtain a satisfactory solution of this problem, permit me to submit a few statistics. The acres of land in use in

1821	-	-	-	-	5,717,494
1825	-	-	-	-	7,160,967
1835	-	-	-	-	9,655,426
1845	-	-	-	-	11,757,276
1850	-	-	-	-	19,119,084
1855	-	-	-	-	26,758,182

"The land in use includes all that belongs to the farm, whether in wood or under cultivation. If the figures of the last census be true, it would appear that there are less than three millions of acres of land in the State yet to be brought into use.

"The land brought into use during the last thirty years has nearly quadrupled, yet it does not appear that any crop or kind of stock has increased in an equal ratio. Thus in 1821 we had 1,215,049 head of neat cattle, and in 1855 there were but 2,105,464. Of horses, in 1821 there were 262,623, and in 1855, 568,700. A most remarkable change in our stock is in regard to sheep: in 1825 there were 3,496,539, and in 1855, 3,207,024—nearly 300,000 less than thirty years ago. But in 1845 we had 6,443,855, there having been a steady gain from 1821 to that date. From that year they have steadily decreased, so that the loss in the last ten years has been 3,236,858, and the decrease in the quantity of wool produced is not far from five millions of pounds. As this great decrease has been in the fine woolled breeds, it is evident that wool growing in this State has ceased to be a profitable branch of general farming. This decrease in sheep is the more remarkable from the fact that the crop of wheat has also very largely decreased—so much so, that our State can no longer be classed among the wheat exporting States.

"In 1840 we produced 12,286,418 bushels of wheat, and in 1845 the product was 13,391,770 bushels. From that year it declined till 1855;



the product of spring and winter wheat was only 9,092,402 bushels, and the product of the past year probably did not exceed six millions of bushels. In our spring crops there has been no material change, except in corn. This crop, perhaps the most important grown upon the earth; has been rapidly increased during the past fifteen years. In 1840 there were 10,972,286 bushels, and in 1855 there were 19,390,691 bushels.

"We find when we turn to the dairy statistics, that the tendency of our farming has been in the right direction. In 1845 we had 999,490 cows, and in 1855, 1,058,427, though the number had decreased to 931,324, making the increase during the last five years equal to about 25,000 annually. In the products of the dairy some facts are disclosed worthy of notice. In 1845 we produced 79,510,733 pounds of butter and 36,744,976 pounds of cheese, making an aggregate of 116,246,709 pounds. In 1850 the butter had increased only about 100,000 pounds, while the product of cheese had gone up to 49,741,413 pounds—nearly thirteen millions of pounds during the five years. But in 1855 we produced 90,293,073 pounds of butter and 38,944,249 pounds of cheese—the aggregate dairy product of that year being 129,237,322 pounds, against 129,507,000 in 1850. This large increase in butter and decrease in cheese would seem to indicate that butter making was more profitable than the manufacture of cheese. It is not improbable that the census of 1860 will show a still greater difference, for there can be little or no competition with our best butter in any market. Its continued advance in price, notwithstanding the large increase of land brought into use in the United States, is a sufficient guarantee to the farmers of this State, that in one branch of agriculture they have nothing to fear from the fertile lands of the West.

"Herein then is our strength, and through this branch of agriculture we can distance all competition, and create upon our own farms a perpetual mine of increasing wealth, unlike all other mines, possessing within itself the power of perpetual replenishment. If we rightly direct our energies, our agricultural supremacy is as certain as our commercial."

✍ A reader of our Journal bought recently a farm from one who reads no agricultural paper, and inquired of him what quantity of clover seed would be sufficient for the wheat field. The answer was that six bushels would be enough.—Then, said the other, who had inspected the last year's sowing, "I will sow ten bushels;" and where many would have thought thirty-five barrels of plaister enough, he bought seventy. Knowing something of the character and quality of the farm in question, we are very sure that our subscriber has done just the right thing, and we venture to predict that the like liberal treatment with judicious management generally, will in six years add fifty and perhaps a hundred per cent to the nett income of the property. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty."

✍ Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, has consented to deliver the Annual Address at St. Louis, before the Agricultural Society.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MARYLAND STATE AG. SOCIETY.

BALTIMORE, June 2d, 1857.

The Executive Committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society met this day at 10 o'clock, A. M. Present—R. McHenry, Esq., President; Jas. N. Goldsborough, Esq., of Talbot Co.; Geo. R. Dennis, Esq., of Frederick; James Howard McHenry, Esq., of Baltimore Co., Dr. Samuel P. Smith, of Alleghany Co.; Col. Oden Bowie, of Prince George's Co., and Frank Cooke, Esq., of Baltimore City.

Letters from M. Tilghman Goldsborough, Esq., of Talbot, and Chas. Ridgely, Esq., of Hampton, in explanation of their absence occasioned by accident and indisposition, were read and accepted as satisfactory.

In the absence of the General Secretary, Saml. Sands, Esq., N. B. Worthington was appointed Secretary, pro tem.

The President then, as Chairman of various Committees, &c., made report in reference to,

1st. The address to the citizens of Baltimore which had been issued.

2d. The condition of the Exhibition Grounds, and the improvements thereon, and the proper steps to be taken with regard to the same.

3d. The subject of the Guano trade.

4th. The question of obtaining donations, or guarantees against loss from the city, and citizens of Baltimore.

5th. The arrangement for a trial of Reapers and Mowers and harvesting machinery generally near Chestertown, Kent Co., during the ensuing harvest.

All of which reports were accepted, and on motion of James N. Goldsborough, Esq., the several Committees were continued, and invested with whatever discretionary power might be necessary to carry out the objects for which they were originally instituted.

On motion of Col. Bowie, it was

*Resolved*, That the preparation of the premium list of the Annual Exhibition be postponed to an adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held on Tuesday, 23d June, inst.

On motion the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, we feel much discouragement at the ill-success which has so far attended our appeal for aid to the city and citizens of Baltimore,

*Resolved*, That if by the 23d June, inst., a sum exceeding \$10,000, be not subscribed in the form of a guaranty, or as an actual donation by the citizens of Baltimore, we will reluctantly feel constrained to abandon our intention of holding an exhibition in the city in October next, and either to suspend until next year our annual congress, or to seek some other locality whose inhabitants may be disposed to provide at their own cost, the facilities required for our purpose, in return for the great advantages to be derived from such an assemblage among them as these exhibitions usually bring together.

On a motion of reconsideration of Mr. Bowie, the question as to the sale of intoxicating liquors upon the Show grounds, was brought before the Board, and it was moved by Mr. James N. Goldsborough that the sale be prohibited. It was determined in the negative.

The President, (Mr. Dennis in the chair) offered a resolution—

That there be appointed four Sub-Committees, each charged with the duty of digesting and preparing an allotted portion of the premium list for the next Annual Exhibition of the Society, in case one be held—such sub-committees to submit the results of their labours for consideration and action, by the Executive Committee at its adjourned meeting on the 23d inst.

This resolution being adopted, the President resumed the chair, and at the request of the Executive Committee, on motion of Col. Bowie, appointed the following sub-committees, allotting to each the subjects specified below:

1st Sub-Committee—On Neat-Cattle, Sheep, Swine and all other Quadrupeds, except Horses and Mules—J. Howard McHenry, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, and John Merryman, Esqrs., of Baltimore County.

2d Sub-Committee—On Horses and Mules and trials of speed and strength between animals—Col. Oden Bowie, of Prince George's County, James N. Goldsborough, Esq., of Talbot County, and Dr. James H. Murray, of Anne Arundel County.

3d Sub-Committee—On Agricultural (including Horticultural and Floral) Productions, Rural Economy, Household Manufactures, Poultry and other Birds, and Fish—Dr. Samuel P. Smith, of Alleghany County, and Frank Cooke and N. B. Worthington, Esqrs., of Baltimore City.

4th Sub-Committee—On Agricultural Implements and Machinery, and Discoveries and Inventions in aid of Agriculture—M. Tilghman Goldsborough, Esq., of Talbot County, James T. Earle, Esq., of Queen Anne's County, and Col. Edward Lloyd, Jr., of Talbot County.

Dr. Samuel P. Smith then moved that a special committee of 3—of which the President be Chairman and appoint his colleagues—prepare and submit to the adjourned meeting on 23d inst., a Programme for the ensuing October Exhibition, (in case one should occur) and also Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the Officers, Judges and Members of the Society, as well as of the public, in view of and during such Exhibition. This motion was adopted, and the committee, by it provided for, consists of the President, R. McHenry, Esq., George R. Dennis, Esq., of Frederick County, and William Creighton, Esq., of Baltimore City.

The Executive Committee then adjourned to meet at the Society's room, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 23d of June inst.

N. B. WORTHINGTON,  
Acting Secretary.

#### LIME vs. GUANO.

We recently expressed the opinion, that if the same amount of money which has been expended in Guano, had been applied in the application of lime and marl, our lands would have shown at this time more evidences of permanent improvement than they now exhibit. In looking over the contents of our drawer, since the paragraph alluded to was written, we came across a statement made by a correspondent of the Centreville, Queen Anne's Co. (Md.) Times, from which we make the following extract, proving the great value of lime to the lands of our State. The former owner of the farm upon which the system of liming was made, tilled it in two fields, and the produce

was often insufficient to support his family. In 1844 the present owner came into possession, when the farm was divided into five fields, and he commenced the system of improvement given below:

Years.	Shell Lime.	Stone Lime.	Ashes.	Cost.
1844, - -	6,000	2,400		\$396 00
1845, - -		4,600	2,550	669 50
1846, - -	2,000		2,500	336 50
1847, - -		Street manure,		180 68
1847, - -	1,700			42 50
1848, - -		2,950		236 00
1849, - -		1,500		120 00
1849, - -		Street manure,		82 10
1850, - -		2,550	1,500	367 62
1851, - -		3,865	4,438	811 78

Bushels 9,700 17,865 10,998 \$3,224 68

I will now give you the amounts of sales of produce for the same number of years—commencing with 1844, when the advantages of manuring was not manifested:—

1844, - -	\$491 58
1845, - -	1,169 89
1846, - -	1,117 39
1847, - -	1,300 28
1848, - -	1,886 51
1849, - -	1,595 96
1850, - -	2,784 64
1851, - -	2,264 48
1852, - -	3,504 47

Proceeds for 9 years, - - - \$16,215 20  
Deduct for manures, - - - 3,224 68

\$12,990 52

Now deduct \$4,424.22, the proceeds of nine years at the rate of the yield of the year 1844—the remainder will be \$8,566.30, the nett proceeds increased by the application of manure during the nine years.

Increased value of the land.—Besides the \$8,566.30, the money made by the system of manuring given above, the land has been much increased in value. In the year 1840, the farm, which contains 308 acres of land, was assessed at \$16 per acre, and at the last assessment, (1852) it was valued at \$35 per acre.

308 acres, at \$16 per acre, 4,928 00  
308 " " \$35 " 10,780 00  
About 100 acres of this land is in wood, and 20 acres in marsh.  
Clear gain in crops in 9 years, \$8,566 30  
Increase in value of farm in 9 years, 5,852 00

Gain in 9 years, \$14,418 30  
Wood and rails sold in 9 years, 1,900 00

\$16,318 30

HIGH PRICES OF MARYLAND TOBACCO.—Charles R. Waters, tobacco commission merchant of this city, sold last week the following crops of tobacco for Thomas Clagett, of Frederick county, 23 hds., at \$40; 5 hds. at \$30; 1 hhd. at \$26; 2 hds. at \$23; 1 hhd. at \$20; 1 hhd. at \$13; 1 hhd. at \$12, and 4 hds. of lips at \$10. He also sold a crop of 4 hds. for C. A. Hobbs, of Howard county, for the following prices:—1 hhd. at \$50 per cwt.; 1 hhd. at \$35; 1 hhd. at \$23, and 1 hhd. at \$30. It will be perceived this averaged the owner \$35.75 per cwt. Several other crops sold by the same gentleman brought the above high prices.—Sun.

# AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, July 1, 1857.

## TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Per Annum, \$1 in advance—8 copies for \$5—13 copies for \$10—30 copies for \$30.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 8 lines, for each insertion, \$1—1 square per annum, \$10—larger advertisements in proportion—for a page, \$100 per annum; a single insertion, \$15, and \$12 50 for each subsequent insertion, not exceeding five.

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,

Publishers of the "American Farmer,"

At the State Agricultural Society's Rooms, 128 Baltimore-st.  
Over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

## OUR NEW VOLUME.

As this number commences a new volume of the "Farmer," we would remind our subscribers that our terms call for payment in advance; and although we have usually not been very rigid in enforcing the rule, still we trust that our leniency will not be considered as a valid reason on the part of our friends, for the withholding their mite. Our heartfelt thanks are due and tendered to the well wishers of our journal, for their kind aid in obtaining additional names to our list, and we are happy to inform them, that we commence the new volume with a considerable addition to the number of copies printed, to meet the increase already received, and those promised from various sections of our country.

ADVERTISERS, who have not already paid, will have their half-yearly bills forwarded them. Our bills are made out in July and January, and include the entire period for which advertisements are intended to be published between these dates. Promptness is particularly required in this department.

## TRIAL OF REAPERS AND MOWERS.

It will be seen by the advertisement on another page, that the trial of mowers and reapers, under the direction of the Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, is appointed for the 7th July, on the farm of Judge Chambers, near Chestertown, Kent Co., Md. The steamers and sail boats will land the machines and passengers at or near the place of trial, and it is advisable that the machines should be forwarded before the day of trial. Every facility will be afforded by the Judges and the citizens of Kent, to those who intend competing for the premiums of the Society, and a most interest-

ing scene will no doubt be witnessed, as a number of contestants have notified us of their intention to be on the ground.

## LIGHTNING RODS.

We are sorry that an excellent paper from our friend, Edward Stabler, on the subject of lightning rods, was not received until our space was entirely occupied with other matter. It is a subject of much importance, and we shall be glad to put on record his valuable testimony as to the efficiency of these conductors.

Giving his own experience for a period of nine years, as President of the Montgomery Co. Mutual Insurance Co., he says: "Our risks are about four millions, and we have probably five hundred barns insured; a large proportion have lightning rods; and of the whole number destroyed by lightning, not one was thus protected; nor has a single building insured or uninsured, so far as has come to my knowledge, and protected with rods, been destroyed by lightning."

The Lycoming County, Pa. Mutual Insurance Company has been in operation seventeen years; and has issued within that time, fifty-one thousand, three hundred and thirty-three policies; not one protected by lightning rods was destroyed by lightning during the whole period.

The Worcester County, Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Co. has been in operation thirty-four years, and in their late Annual Report say, "No building with rods on it, being injured by lightning (when properly fitted) has come to our knowledge."

We shall give in our next the whole article, furnishing most convincing proof as to their value, and giving excellent practical directions for putting them up.

Mr. S. says of the wheat crop, "So far as I have observed, and from reliable sources of information, in this State, the wheat crop is very short. I have not seen half a dozen fields of good wheat; generally very light, and hundreds of acres not worth cutting."

GUANO OF THE AMERICAN CO.—We noticed in our last that some of this guano from the Islands in the Pacific had been received by the Patent Office, for distribution and trial—and referred to our July No. of last year, (page 13.) for analyses of several samples which had been received, which we had referred to Prof. Stewart of this city, who gave us the money value of the article, which induced us to come to the conclusion, that "our hopes of relief from the Peruvian monopoly, so far as these Islands are concerned, are rather slender. Guano of as good quality can be got nearer home." The samples just received have been analyzed here, in the State Chemist's office,



and pronounced to possess a per centage of "bone phosphate of lime, seldom reached by Mexican Guano, and surpassed only by Colombian." The difference in the cost of freight, between it, and the Mexican and Colombian, will consequently prevent its being brought into competition with these guanoes, and as we have before intimated, it has not the valuable qualities to enable it to take the place of the Peruvian.

#### SALE OF MR. GOWEN'S SHORT-HORNS.

The sale of the short-horn stock of *James Gowen, Esq.*, of Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, took place at the appointed time, as advertised in our journal. We find in the Ledger, a list of the animals sold, prices paid, &c. There were 41 head in the catalogue, of which 34 were sold, the averaging price being \$118,—the balance were withdrawn, in accordance with a previous provision made by Mr. Gowen, that he would reserve the right of one open bid where the sacrifice would be injurious to the breeder and the character of the stock. The weather was very unfavorable, and the rain on the day of the sale, and the two days preceding it, no doubt prevented many from Maryland and other States from being present; otherwise, from the character of Mr. Gowen's stock, a much larger yield would have resulted to the public spirited breeder, who has for so many years devoted his time, talents and capital to the promoting practical husbandry, in the rearing of profitable stock, and illustrating on his own grounds, the most correct and successful system of farming yet introduced on this side of the Atlantic, as hundreds of visitors from all parts of the country have witnessed and borne testimony to. We regret our space will not permit our giving the entire list, as published in the Ledger—but amongst those sold, we notice the cow *Isabella*, 7 years old, for \$300, to Mr. G. G. Lobdell, of Wilmington, Del.; *Moss Rose*, 4 years, to Mr. Leavitt for \$190; *Grace Darling*, 6 years, to Mr. Hoops for \$210; *Fairy*, 3 years, to Mr. Lobdell for \$180; *Miranda*, 8 years, to Mr. Cavandale for \$190; *Young Dairy Maid*, was withdrawn at a bid of \$500; *Miss Model*, heifer, 2 years, \$210, to Mr. Halderman; *Cleopatra*, 2 years, for \$220, to Mr. C. Kelly; *Fair Star*, 8 months, to Mr. Hamilton, of Harrisburg, for \$130; *Dahlia*, 7 months, to Mr. Anderson for \$140; *Dashwood*, bull, 18 months, for \$270, to Mr. Reybold; several young bulls sold at \$100 to \$130; and younger bulls and heifers at prices under \$100. Mr. Gowen has for many years been breeding with an eye expressly to the establishment of the fine milking and easy feeding properties of the Durham stock. The Ledger remarks, that during the day, Mr. Gowen invited his guests to partake of refreshments which were plentifully provided for them, embracing all the luxuries calculated to gratify the human appetite, of which due advantage was taken.

#### FRAUDS IN GUANO.

"A Farmer," who has left his name and is ready with the vouchers for his correctness, publishes in the *Fairfax News*, (and which is republished in the *Alexandria Gazette*) statements of adulterations of guano in Georgetown and Alexandria, and he calls the attention of the public authorities to the subject. He gives the following instances of these frauds:—

"I purchased some guano during the last fall at Georgetown, which, from its unnatural red color, I was as well satisfied had an admixture of the red soil of the Georgetown hills or some other locality, as I was of my own existence. (It would be but justice, however, to say it was not obtained from a regular dealer.)

"A neighbor of mine went to Alexandria last fall to purchase his guano, and in order to get a genuine article, he went aboard a vessel or two that had been unloading; he saw what he was satisfied was ground plaster on the bottom of the vessel where it was believed the adulterating process had been consummated. It is well known that by wetting the guano and adding plaster, the admixture will be hard to detect, hence the abundance of damp guano for sale the last year or two.

"I bought some guano the present spring at Alexandria from a regular dealer; in one of the bags, among a variety of rubbish, was a lump of stone coal weighing upwards of nine pounds. The remaining bags also exhibited evidences of fraud."

We hope our Inspector is vigilant in his duty, and that he truly inspects every lot brought to this city for sale—the trade of our city, and justice to the agriculturist, is interested in his fidelity, and any violations of our Inspection Laws which may be reported to us, with good authority, will surely be published to the world. By the bye, we are sorry to find, that at least one portion of his duty is not promptly attended to by the Inspector, and one obvious neglect often leaves room for suspicion of others. The law requires the publication of the analysis of every cargo which arrives; but if this is not done, or left for months after the analysis has been made, the object of the law is apt to be defeated, which was evidently to enable the purchaser to know when he received his guano, the constituents thereof, the name of the cargo being his guide to determine that point—which those at a distance cannot so readily do, in consequence of the omission alluded to.

#### OLD POINT COMFORT.

We have no disposition to foster a feeling of sectionalism in our country, but as many in the South are continually urging the plea, that its citizens should sustain its own institutions and productions, in preference to those of the Northern States, the opportunity is presented by trying this celebrated watering place this season, and instead of spending their time and money at Saratoga and Newport, and other summer resorts, let them make the comparison by a trial of that of the Old Point—and let our Northern and Eastern friends

come on, and find in our genial Southern clime, by personal intercourse and the hospitality they will receive, the true character of our people, our institutions and our country.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, thus speaks of Old Point Comfort, and its present owner:—

"Among the pleasant summer resorts for either invalids or pleasure seekers, there is not one on the American Continent which holds out more genuine attractions than Old Point Comfort. It is indeed a charming place to spend a season at, situated as it is upon the broad and beautiful Bay which stretches from the Capes of Virginia to the mouth of the Susquehanna, a distance of 200 miles. With the ocean in view, and its delightful breezes cooling the atmosphere and invigorating the system—with its shady retreats—its social amusements—its sumptuous accommodations and its unrivalled water scenery—it has pre-eminent claims to public favor, and ought to be crowded with visitors from all quarters of the Union, from June to October. Then there are the military structures of Fortresses Monroe and the Rip Raps, with their appointments, which vastly adds to the appearance and enjoyments of the place.

"Old Point Comfort is the sole property, and under the management of that sterling gentleman, Joseph Segar, Esq., whose character is too well known for us to speak of it. He engages to make it supremely attractive to all seekers for health, recreation, gayety and good living, and he is not a man to make promises and not perform them. We hope that he will receive the most liberal patronage."

**TRIAL OF REAPERS.**—The U. S. Agricultural Society, will hold its trial of reapers, &c., at Syracuse, N. Y., as before announced, on 13th, but it is now the opinion that it will not take place before the 20th July, in consequence of the backwardness of the season. The following gentlemen have been appointed a Board of Judges for the trial of the various kinds of machinery, and Gov. King, of N. Y., is expected to be present to receive the guests from other States:—

**Judges.**—Messrs. Seth Scammon, of Maine; Brooks Shattuck, New Hampshire; Edwin Hammond, Vermont; Sanford Howard, Massachusetts; Stephen H. Smith, Rhode Island; T. S. Gold, Connecticut; B. B. Kirtland, New York; George Hartshorne, New Jersey; Jno. Jones, Delaware; Francis P. Blair and Samuel Sands, Maryland; Frederick Watts and J. L. Darlington, Pa.; Gen. J. T. Worthington and Wm. A. Gill, Ohio; Joseph A. Moore and W. L. Underwood, Kentucky; Jos. A. Wright, Indiana; Horace Capron, Illinois; J. C. Holmes, Michigan; Wm. C. Rives, Virginia; H. K. Burgwyn, North Carolina; A. G. Summer, South Carolina; Richard Peters, Georgia; Lewis Worcester, Wisconsin; and William Duane Wilson, of Iowa.

**ANALYSIS OF COLOMBIAN GUANO.**—We recently cut from the *Homestead*, published in Connecticut, a Report on *Colombian Guano*, by Professor Saml. W. Johnson, of Yale College, and Chemist to the Connecticut State Agricultural Society. We intended publishing this Report, but find we have

not room at present for it. Dr. Piggott, Analytical Chemist of this city, has reviewed this Report of Prof. J., and takes exception to some of his conclusions, tho' sustaining him in all the principal points at which he has arrived, as to the value of this manurial agent to the farmer. We will give both papers in our next. Prof. Johnson concludes his report with the following remark, that a ton of the Colombian Guano, contains 800 lbs. phosphoric acid, valued at 4½ cents per pound, and adds—

"Under present circumstances when the price of fertilizers is advancing, I doubt if there is a cheaper source of this invaluable manurial agent than the best quality of well-ground Colombian Guano at the rate of \$35\* per ton. Although raw or boiled bones are themselves much cheaper, yet the expense of bringing them into a good state for application is considerable, so that on the whole there is but little gain in their employment."

[\*The price is \$40 per ton of 2240 lbs.—Ed.]

#### CONCENTRATED BLOOD MANURE.

The advertisement of the Agent of this new manure company will be found in our pages for this month. We have already noticed the nature of this manure, in the communication of Mr. Rotch, published some two or three months ago, and have no doubt a very extended trial of it will be given this fall. The circular of the Agent gives the chemical analyses of the prepared dry article, as sent to market, showing a compound of about

Dry Animal Matter,	- - -	33.00
Super-Phosphate of Lime,	- - -	22.00
Sulphates, Carbonates and Murates of Lime,	- - -	
Soda and Ammonia,	- - -	35.00
Humus and Sand,	- - -	6.00
Moisture,	- - -	4.00

100.00

About two bulks of peat or dry loam to one bulk of the blood manure, is recommended to be intimately mixed with it before spreading broadcast. It may be then worked in by the cultivator or horse hoe. The manure is too concentrated to allow of it being mixed with the seed, or coming in contact with the germs. A solution may be advantageously used as a liquid manure. It is not strictly necessary, however, to mingle it with other substances, unless it is to be applied in the hill; but as a top-dressing for grass-lands, it is much more convenient to scatter and mingled as above. It is sold at \$50 per ton of 2,000 lbs. For top-dressing grass-lands, 300 to 500 lbs. per acre, applied in the spring,—for wheat, rye, oats and barley, 300 to 500 lbs. This we fear will make it as costly as Peruvian Guano, though it will probably be more lasting.

Alex. Rives, Esq., of Albemarle, Va., has accepted the invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the Greenbriar (Va.) Agricultural Society, at its approaching Fair, which will be held on the 25th to 27th August.

# STRAWBERRY FIELDS OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

We have designed for some time to give through the Farmer, some account of the quality of the lands of Anne Arundel County, and the varied and valuable products for which they are remarkable, where known. Within a few days we have had an opportunity of witnessing the operations of some of the Strawberry growers, and of these we intend to give some account, reserving other features of her productive powers for future notice. To strangers, let us say, that Anna Arundel is the county in which is situated the ancient city of Annapolis, famous in the early history of the American government, and then as now the seat of government of Maryland. One who traverses this county by its most public highway, the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road, will wonder what we have to say in commendation of her agriculture. If he will look to his right just at this time, when he reaches the stopping place at Millersville, the half way place on the same road, he will get a hint, from the growing crop of corn land wheat of Mr. George Miller, of the productive capacity of at least a portion of her lands under good management. Taking the public road here to the right, and passing along the ridge of country, draining to the Patuxent on the one side, and the South and West Rivers on the other, a distance of some thirty miles, he will pass through a grain growing country, which in natural fertility, facility and economy of cultivation, and convenience to market, presents advantages unsurpassed, and which an excellent system of management have developed in the main to a very high degree. Bordering on, and in some parts running into this grain country are tobacco lands of very fine quality. From Millersville to the head of the Severn, and running down on either side of the Rail Road and back to the river, down to Annapolis, the land is of excellent quality, and is rapidly increasing in value under good culture, is devoted mainly to grain and tobacco growing, and in some parts, especially about the beautiful bay into which the river widens, about six miles above Annapolis, is admirably adapted to the growth of the finer fruits and vegetables. We have mentioned heretofore the very successful introduction of the grape culture into this neighborhood.

The country around Annapolis is famous for strawberries, peaches, peas and vegetables of fine quality, but they are not grown on a large scale. The speciality of this neighborhood, are the very fine melons of various sorts. These are grown in large quantities of very superior quality. Across the Severn from Annapolis, and running down between that and the Magothy river, is another very superior and highly cultivated grain growing section.

Along the north side of the Severn above Annapolis, the cultivation of fruits and melons is extending, but along the Magothy the peach and the melon are crops of great value and extensive cultivation. Let us come however to the strawberry fields, with which we have headed this article, and which we find lying along the Patapsco river.

We do not recollect just now, what pious gentleman it was who said, that, "doubtless our Heavenly Father might have made a better fruit than the strawberry, but of a verity He never did." If it be so, and many will back the assertion, our Anne Arundel county friends can claim a pre-eminence in fruit culture, which both as to quality and quantity entitles them to honorable distinction. It is not many years since their system of cultivation was introduced, but we find now within a neighborhood of a few square miles, as nearly as we could ascertain, some six hundred acres of land planted in Strawberries, and producing scarcely less than twenty thousand bushels. A portion of the ground is not in bearing, being newly planted this spring. During the height of the picking season, which lasts some two to three weeks, about twelve hundred hands are constantly picking. About forty two-horse wagons are constantly running to Baltimore and the Philadelphia Steam Boat Landing, making two loads each, or eighty loads a day, and taking away daily, fifty thousand quart boxes of the berries, or about fifteen hundred bushels.

Of this large business, more than one half is done by four persons: Mr. Rezin Hammond, has about one hundred acres in bearing, Mr. Crisp, about eighty acres, Mr. Joseph Bryan, about eighty, Mr. William Linthicum, about fifty acres, making more than three hundred. We found both at Mr. Hammond's and Mr. Bryan's, some two hundred hands, picking. Mr. Richard Cromwell and others have crops of twenty-five or thirty acres, their cultivation being more divided between this and other crops.

The method of management, is, to plant the runners in spring, as soon as the ground is in working order, on ridges thrown up at a distance of four feet, and about eighteen inches apart on the ridge. They are kept well worked till about August, by which time the runners are taking possession of the ridge. They come into full bearing the following season, and continue for one or two seasons longer, according to circumstances; usually they are left in bearing about three seasons. Sometimes the clover and other grasses take possession of the ground to such extent, that it is expedient to return to a cleansing crop after the second year. Mr. Hammond does not manure for his strawberries. The several cleansing crops are well manured in the hill with stable manure, street manure, &c. Manuring for the crop



he thinks, brings in the clovers too rapidly. The yield per acre is about an average of a thousand quarts, and the nett price it is difficult to determine. The expenses attending the business are large.—Mr. Hammond requires for getting his crop to market, six two horse wagons, each team worth at least four hundred and fifty dollars, and six hundred chests with boxes worth three and a half dollars each. The picking costs a cent and a half a quart, where the pickers furnish their own provisions, and a cent a quart where the employer furnishes. The crop of this neighborhood goes mainly to the Philadelphia markets.

Speaking of expenses, the team is not to be charged exclusively to the strawberry crop, for they do all the work of the farm. These gentlemen are not mere gardeners; nor are they "Northern settlers," who have come with their "Yankee enterprise," to introduce this business on such a scale. They are original Anne Arundel county farmers, to the manor born, who have had the sagacity to take advantage of their circumstances and location, to introduce the culture of this fruit into their farming operations, upon a scale unequalled we believe in the United States. It is literally the field culture of the strawberry. It takes its place in a rotation with corn and wheat, and the cabbage, which is another staple crop. The peach crop is one also of a good deal of importance. The same force of team therefore which is necessary to get the strawberry crop to market, is engaged through the season in doing the work required for other crops of not much less value. The cabbage crop of some of these gentlemen is twenty-five or thirty acres, planting about 4,000 to the acre, and bringing \$30 to \$70 per thousand, varying with the abundance of the crop.

We have made notes of this branch of agricultural production, as not only remarkable in itself, but highly creditable to those who have originated and prosecuted it. Their enterprise and energy have been well rewarded, and their success is a useful example to farmers every where, to keep their eyes open to the change of circumstances which in this go-ahead age and country are constantly occurring, and to adapt their cultivation to new facilities of transportation, new demands in the market, or whatever other circumstance may suggest a profitable change in their crops.

**A PROFITABLE CROP.**—Mr. George D. Blackley, of Spottsylvania, Va., has just sold the product of two acres of ground on which he raised Tobacco the last season, which netted him in Richmond three hundred and two dollars and fifty-eight cents. The farm on which Mr. B. lives, cost him a few years ago less than \$3 an acre. And he now reaps over \$150 per acre for Tobacco seeded in two acres.

## A JAUNT UPON THE RAIL ROAD—THE GREAT WEST.

At the earnest request of an esteemed friend, who had a large share in the management of the recent excursion to St. Louis, for the celebration of the opening of the air-line of rail road from Baltimore to that flourishing city, we were induced to accept the invitation of the Rail Road Co. to be one of the party from this end of the line to the West, and started on the 1st of June, in company with some hundreds of our fellow-citizens of Maryland, and were joined on the route at different points, by many others, from the intermediate States. On the excursion, the Press was ably and largely represented, there being some 30 to 40 *attachés* to as many journals in almost every section of the country—these have all done justice to the events transpiring during the trip, in their description of the roads upon which we passed, the scenery, the tunnels, bridges, culverts, and other subjects connected with the travel, and also to the enthusiasm and hospitality with which the excursionists were received at every stopping place, village and city on the route. These descriptions have been so profusely scattered abroad thro' the public press, that there is but little for us to add to the testimony borne by our fellow travellers; still we feel that we have our part to perform, which perhaps is in a somewhat different line from that of most of our friends—we were making our observations, on the agricultural characteristics of the country, and drawing our own conclusions, which may perhaps differ with many others in our company—But before entering upon this branch of our subject, we must take occasion to remark, that those who have never passed over these roads, from this city to Chicago, in Illinois, can have but little conception of the grandeur of the scenes, from any description which has yet been given of them. Even if our space permitted, we have not the ability to attempt a delineation of the scenery, and a description of the wonderful works of art accomplished by our fellow-citizens, in their grand roads from this city to Parkersburg—and we would advise those who may be disposed to a pleasure trip the coming season, to fail not to travel over the Balt. and Ohio Rail Road to Grafton, and thence by the N. W. Va. Branch of the same road to its terminus at Parkersburg. The Hon. Geo. Bancroft, who was of the company, being called out at Cincinnati for a speech, did ample justice to Baltimore and its great work, and we must be pardoned for a natural feeling of pride for our city, if we give the following extract from the great Historian's remarks, compressing as it does, within the compass of a nutshell, all that need be said upon the subject—

"Our course to this city (remarked Mr. Bancroft,) has been by the way of the thrice admirable Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The scenery through which it makes its way has a character of grandeur

of its own, and in the wonderful varieties of forest and lawn, of river and mountain, of nature in her savage wildness and nature in her loveliest forms, presents a series of pictures which no well educated American should willingly leave unvisited. We cross the Atlantic in quest of attractive scenes; and lo! we have at home, alongside of the great central iron pathway, views that excel anything that can be seen among the mountains of Scotland or in the passes of the Apennines.

"Then the enterprise which achieved this great result is so admirable as to excite our wonder that what seemed impossible has been finished. This great work is emphatically the work of the city of Baltimore, and it may almost be said of Baltimore alone, for it was carried on without much favor from its own State, and sometimes in conflict with the rivalry of its neighbors. Nor is this all the marvel. The work in its completeness has cost more than \$31,000,000, and was entered upon with a brave heart, and at a time when the entire valuation of the real and personal property of Baltimore was less than \$27,000,000. But Baltimore was always brave. In the gloomiest hour of the American revolution her voice of patriotism was loud and clear—her conduct an example to sister cities; and when has she ever been wanting to the cause of civil and religious freedom?

"Once more we return to her railroad, and say it is unequalled in the difficulties which it has surmounted. When we came to the foot of the Alleghenies on the east, we all saw the steepness of the dividing ridge that seemed impassable. But a railroad is a work of art. Michael Angelo used to say that all the forms of beauty lie hidden beneath the surface of the marble quarry, waiting only for the hand of the sculptor to call them into being. The eye of Latrobe saw at a glance the capacity of the mountain, and, scoffing at the threatening ravine, and precipices and lofty summit, gave himself no rest till commerce had carried its safe and easy pathway in triumph over the mountain top, and proved to the world that there are no difficulties which true enterprise cannot surmount—that nature herself is in league with genius.

"And all this has been achieved by the city of Baltimore, while she is still in the freshness and intrepid vigor of youth. What must be her future, when such is her beginning! She is called the monumental city. Her column rises as a memorial of the Father of his Country; but this is her own monument. It spans the Alleghenies; it reaches from the waters of the Atlantic to the bosom of the Ohio; it commands the admiration of the world."

Ample justice is done to our city by Mr. B.,—but we deem it but due to some of the worthies connected with this gigantic work, to put their names on record in connexion with the eloquent remarks of the speaker. The name of Latrobe is already most properly and honorably noticed, but those of Mr. Fink and Mr. Bollman, the skilful architects of the wonderful bridges, culverts and tunnels, and the makers of the Road, should not be overlooked—and perhaps more credit is still due to the man whose skill and indomitable perseverance, in providing the "sinews of war," crowned this great work with the desired success—for without the pecuniary means, the labors and talents of the architects and master-builders would have been in vain—to Thomas Swann the present respected Mayor of this city, do we con-

sider the country as pre-eminently indebted for the accomplishment of this wonderful work. In an especial manner is this remark applicable to the Branch road from Grafton to Parkersburg. For any common observer to have passed through this region, and have viewed the gigantic obstacles which met him in every mile of the 104 of this route, it would almost have been supposed that none but a madman would have contemplated the erection of a rail way—the difficulties may in some measure be estimated from the fact, that there are no less than 23 tunnels cut through the solid mountains, on this branch road, two of which are nearly a mile in length—and their frequency are such, that the lamps in the cars, are kept burning during the broad day light, for nearly the entire way. When this road was undertaken by Mr. Swann, who was elected its President, after the main stem of which he had been President, had been completed under his auspices to Wheeling, there were but \$500,000 of stock subscribed, towards a work, the cost of which exceeded that sum, we believe, by nearly five millions of dollars! and with such difficulties to encounter, the wonder to us is, that it could have been built even for that amount—large as it may seem—but the financial abilities and unconquerable spirit which he had evinced in bringing the main road to its terminus, gave confidence to capitalists, that he was sufficient for the task—and lo! the work was accomplished, a work of art unsurpassed, probably, in ancient or modern times, for the consummate skill displayed in its construction. We have dwelt on this branch of our subject longer than we intended, but we have been urged onward by a natural desire we have, to render honor to whom honor is due. Another name we must not omit in this connexion, that of Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., the Assistant Master of Transportation, of the B. & O. R. R., to whom with Mr. Bollman, was delegated the duty of superintendence of the Excursion Trip—that he fulfilled the duty, in a manner highly creditable to himself and honorably to the Company, who had given him full powers in the matter, was borne testimony to, by every one who participated in the hospitalities and the kind care of the Rail Road Co.—and he showed that in one instance at least, the proverb was at fault, which declares that "corporations have no souls." From a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Smith, and having served with him for several years in the directory of our Mechanics' Institute, knowing the characteristics of his mind, his great industry and energy, and strong common sense, (the latter quality too frequently deficient in men of extraordinary talent) we felt gratified that the officers of our great work, had appropriated to their service, those faculties possessed by him—and, if the applause he has received in this affair does not turn his head, as it would have been apt to do with others who possessed older ones, we predict for him a bright future of usefulness to the Company and the city.

But we have dwelt so much upon extraneous circumstances, that we begin to fear our limits will not permit us to give attention to the very matters, which we intended mainly to notice, when we took up our pen—the *Agricultural characteristics* of the country through which we passed—and we find now, from the intimations of our printer, that our pages are so nearly filled, before we had time to prepare our notes, that we must postpone them to another day. Suffice it to say, however, that we have returned home, after a travel of over 2600 miles, through the best sections of the West, with the full

conviction, that, for agricultural purposes, there is no necessity for any man in Maryland or Virginia to change his location—that with only half the energy and industry which it will be necessary for him to employ there, he can do far better in the Middle Southern States.—*More anon.*

#### THE CROPS.

As no subject can be of more interest to the public, at the present moment, than the prospect for the growing crops, we have devoted considerable space in this month's "Farmer" to the subject. As intimated in our last, we very early in the spring discovered the attempt to forestall public opinion upon this subject, even at a time when it was impossible, in the nature of things, for any correct data to be obtained, by which an opinion could be formed. We are not so uncharitable as to believe that City editors, as a class, are disposed willingly to mislead the public, upon a subject in which the interests and labors of a whole year, of so large a class of the people are involved—still, we deem it passing strange that the announcement is permitted to go forth, of the expectation of large crops, in the face of facts so easily to be obtained. C. B. Calvert, Esq., has recently addressed the editors of one of our Baltimore papers a letter upon this subject. In answer to our call for information upon the subject, we gave in our last, numerous evidences of the fallacy of these calculations—and unfavorable as they then were for an average crop, the intelligence since received, and which we present in this number, shows that in most sections of the grain region of our country the prospects for the wheat are exceedingly gloomy. In our own State, and the neighboring States of Virginia and Delaware, the accounts are distressing in the extreme. We most positively aver, that to the best of our recollection, we have never known so general a complaint, as is now made in reference to the wheat, and fears for that of the corn crop. We are in daily intercourse with gentlemen from all sections of Maryland and Virginia, and the verbal accounts are still more unfavorable than those contained in our correspondence. In Baltimore, Carroll, Howard, Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties, all near to this city, we are informed that the wheat is literally destroyed in many cases, so that the seed can scarcely be realized, occasioned by the fly. The Baltimore County Advocate says, that farmers in that county cannot gather as much as they have sown. In Washington and Frederick, in some of the best districts, the farmers have turned their stock upon their wheat fields, believing that nothing in the shape of grain could be produced—added to which, the heavy rains have been very injurious in some others. The Examiner, of the 10th, published in Frederick, the richest wheat county of Maryland, from the personal

observation of the editor, says that the crops "will be lamentably short; many details of the poor promise of the harvest (from causes enumerated) have been given us, from which it seems safe to conclude that there will not be half a crop secured in this county, and that the prices of breadstuffs will rule high next fall and winter."

The Frederick Union confirms these conclusions: "The severe winter injured the young wheat very much, and the fly and chinch bug are nearly finishing the remainder. Our country friends appear to think that the wheat product of Frederick this season will not reach half the usual amount."

In Alleghany, but little grain is raised, but it is said it now looks well, and J. M. Buchanan, Esq., writes us (20th) that a full half crop is anticipated, if the hopes are not crushed with rust, &c.

The Harford County Times gives an equally unpromising result in that county. The editors were "told by an intelligent Harford farmer, that the fly was causing great destruction in his wheat, and that in the fields of his neighbors, and in fact all over the country, the prospects were the same. He thinks that more than half a crop cannot be relied on in this region, even if the average will reach that much."

In the Southern tier of counties in Maryland, the accounts are no better; the St. Mary's Beacon says:

"In addition to the fly, which has been very destructive to the wheat crop in this county this season, we have lately made the acquaintance of a new and perhaps more formidable enemy to our cereal productions—the army worm. We conversed on Tuesday last with gentlemen from all sections of the country, and we learn that these military foragers are making sad havoc of the wheat and corn crops in every part of the county. In our immediate section, several promising wheat and corn fields have been almost totally destroyed by this new enemy within the last few days."

The Port Tobacco (Charles Co.) Times says:

"As in other sections of our State, we are sorry to learn that sad havoc is being made in the wheat crops of this county, by the fly, the joint worm and the chinch bug. Fields promising a fair yield only a week ago, are now almost destroyed. Such are the complaints that reach our ear every day."

The Annapolis papers give similar accounts for Anne Arundel and Calvert counties.

On the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the prospect is still worse, if possible. In Kent and Queen Anne's the destruction has been great by the ravages of the fly, that insect taking nearly all the wheat left by the unfavorable winter. Some idea may be gathered of the heavy calamity to the farmers in Kent, in the remark made by Judge Chambers, that some of the farmers "will be under the necessity of postponing their harvest for the whole year,"—and that many others will not be ready for harvest before the 15th, some two weeks and more later than usual with them.

The Worcester Co., Shield says, that "the army worm has made its appearance in many parts of this county, and is doing great destruction to the wheat



crop. It is feared that it may also attack the corn, which, in its present tender state, would be completely destroyed."

The Cecil County Democrat says:

"One gentleman in Sassafras Neck has plowed up his wheat and planted the field in corn. In parts of Kent county also, some fields will not be cut at all, but turned into pasture. Not for many years has the fly been so destructive to the wheat in this State. Eighty, says the Democrat, were taken from one stalk last week, plucked from a field near Easton." The Whig, of same county, adds:

"The story of the fly in the wheat in Cecil county, is no humbug on this occasion. There are thousands of acres of wheat in this county that will not be worth cutting, and into which the scythe will not be put. Fields of as high as forty acres have been ploughed up for corn; cattle have been put to pasture in others, and on one of the best farms in the county there are ninety acres too poor to be cut. There never was any similar destruction known to equal the present."

The Talbot County Gazette says the army worm has appeared in the hay side of the county, and is completely stripping the wheat.

The Dorchester County Democrat of 17th, says:

"Our county is completely overrun with the army worm. They made their appearance, in comparatively small numbers, about ten days or more ago, and have now so accumulated in number that they swarm in myriads in the fields, seemingly bent on destroying, in their march, everything within their reach. In some instances our farmers are digging, and some have dug, ditches around their corn fields to intercept them, and thus save their crops from utter destruction; but in all cases this precaution will not be resorted to."

The Washington Star says that "accounts from the lower river, brought up by the Steamer Columbia, hold out gloomy prospects for the coming crops. In St. Mary's county, Maryland, the fly, chinch bug, and army worm, heretofore almost unknown in that part of the country, is now so numerous that one may gather up in the fields in a few moments bushels of this destroyer. Equally unfavorable are the reports from King and Queen and Westmoreland, Va. Some specimens of the army worm were brought up by the Columbia. It is the same worm known in New England as the corn worm, and receives the name of army worm in this part of the country, from its habit of moving in large numbers, with great regularity, through the extensive grain fields of the South, where it is not easy to exterminate them as is done in the smaller fields at the North, by the use of wood ashes. The planters are taking into favorable consideration the plan of cutting off the march of this destroyer by dividing their fields into strips of different crops, by which access to the worm could be obtained."

In Delaware, we learn from the State Reporter of the 12th, the fly is ravaging the wheat crop in every quarter of the State, and according to the information received, there cannot be more than a half or third of a crop, says the editor, "granting every allowance for a fair yield from those districts where the prospects are less gloomy. The late cold and excessively wet weather must seriously affect the oat crop, causing the rust and the smut to destroy many a fine appearing field of oats. As

yet the oats do not appear to be injured, but old and experienced farmers tell us that the late wet weather is sure to bring on the rust. Corn is too young to venture any certain calculations upon.—The season, so far, has been most unfavorable and unpropitious to it. Many, very many, of our farmers have not yet got their corn planted; and as the season has so far advanced many will not plant at all. In some districts, the farmers have not been able to plow their corn land in consequence of the water standing on it all the time." The Dover News says, that "the chief injuries to the wheat resulted from the severe weather of the last winter," and that "hundreds of fields, will scarcely yield the seed sown upon them." The Reporter says the crops in Sussex Co. are good, and will be more than an average.

In Virginia, in addition to numerous letters given, we learn from the Winchester papers, that there will not be more than half a crop in the rich county of Frederick—

"The cheering prospect in February, has been blasted; first, by the cold and unfavorable weather of March and April—secondly, by the fly, and lastly, by the 'krout weed.' These combined causes have left our farmers no hope for more than a half crop. Many of them, with good farms, will not reap that quantity, and others will not obtain more than the seed sown."

The farmers have put in large crops of corn, which though late, is pushing rapidly ahead.—There was never a better prospect for oats than at present in this section of Va. The Parkersburg, Va. News, says:—

"The present appearance of the growing crop of wheat in this vicinity is better than it has ever been, excepting its extreme backwardness, which will render it liable to rust. Corn, oats and potatoes, though late, look well. Our farmers have had much trouble in re-planting, caused by the ravages of ground squirrels, worms, &c., which have dug up the seed or eat up the young plants."

In our recent trip, we noticed the wheat, in the valleys between Grafton and Parkersburg, and can safely say, it appeared better than in any other section through which we travelled. It was beautiful indeed. A letter to the editors of the Farmer from W. A. Brown, Esq., of Albemarle county, of 12th ult., says:—

"The crop of wheat in this county is almost a total failure—a great many farmers will not more than secure seed. Tobacco plants are very late, and very little planted yet."

The Richmond Examiner says, that in addition to the information from the Valley of Virginia, that the crop must fall greatly below an average one, "equally unwelcome reports are sent from the Northern Neck, from Essex, and from the neighborhood of Williamsburg. Upon the James river, above and below Richmond, the crop has, to all appearance, improved wonderfully within the last month. We seriously fear, however, that the uncommonly hot, sultry weather of the last few days, will give it the rust—an enemy no less formidable than the chinch bug and the joint worm. But we hope for the best." The editor then adds, that "the papers in South-Western Virginia speak favorably of the wheat crop in their section. They

report the crop as somewhat late, but as more than usually promising. The same accounts come to us from Charleston (Kanawha) and Parkersburg region."

In North Carolina, early in the season, all the crops looked better than usual, and considerably more than an average was anticipated—but the army worm has made its appearance, and the wheat in some sections has been threatened with destruction. The corn is backward, owing to the cold weather, but was improving under recent warm, genial showers. The Newbern Express says:—

"In some places the ground, fences, and every green spear are nearly covered with the army worm, which is small, measuring from an inch to an inch and a half in length, of a dark color, and much resembles the cut worm so often found in gardens. In an hour's walk, we set down in a round quantity, that we saw at least a hog's head full. Quantities are now in town, and will destroy the gardens."

In Ohio, the "Farmer" says, that great complaint is made as to defective seed, and much perseverance was necessary in replanting corn and garden seeds. The editor says that one of the most necessary things at this moment, for the farmer, is to *keep up his courage*, for there is need of it, as the "pastures are short, the meadows stand still, gardens look dreary, corn looks yellow, or has not come up; wheat comes forward so slowly, that the weevil may destroy much of what the winter has left."

In Illinois, whilst travelling over the prairies and through the State, from St. Louis to Chicago, and thence to Detroit and into Canada, we made enquiries of those we met in the cars belonging to those States, in regard to the crops, and from our own observation, we come to the conclusion, that the winter there had been nearly as disastrous to the wheat, and the season fully as backward for the corn, as in the Middle States. We were told by gentlemen in Illinois, who could have no motive to mislead, that the winter wheat had not suffered so badly for 16 years in that State—and so far as we could judge from the rapid rate of travel, at which we were going, our own observation justified the conclusion of a poor crop of wheat—to remedy the great deficiency, attempts were made to get in unusually large crops of spring wheat, but the season had been very unfavorable for that variety, as if not gotten in early, it was apt to be caught with the rust, and subject to other casualties; a large crop of wheat cannot be made in Illinois this season, nor can the crop of corn, unless the season is unprecedentedly favorable up to the time it is gathered, turn out well. Grass and fruits, and oats appeared to be doing remarkably well.

In Pennsylvania and the Eastern States, our information leads us to suppose that the crops are doing well, so far. In Michigan there is great suffering and

scarcity, corn selling at \$1 per bushel, and hay \$40 per ton—the wheat and grass look well, but corn is backward. In Kentucky, the prospect is good for most crops, but the wheat had suffered much from winter killing, and a number of fields were ploughed up and planted in corn—what remained was improving. We came through the wheat districts of New York in the night, and had but little opportunity of judging of the crops from their appearance—but we are well satisfied that New York is arriving at a point of production which will not enable her to do more than supply her own people. In Canada, things looked favorable, and we could see or learn nothing to induce an expectation of their usual crops being shortened. In Tennessee, so far as we can judge, and Georgia, the prospects are decidedly favorable for good crops of wheat.

Such is the result of our observation and information, obtained from most reliable sources, and the farmers may be able to judge for themselves, whether they are to be duped again by the annual cry of "great crops," to rush their grain into market, for the benefit of speculators.

To show the state of things at present in regard to supplies now on hand, we find it stated, that in North Carolina corn is selling at \$1.30 per bushel, and fodder \$2.25 per 100 per lbs. At Buffalo, N. Y., large lots of wheat are being sent to Cleveland, Ohio, to go into the interior. From Baltimore city, large quantities of corn have been shipped to Virginia and farther South. In various sections the county authorities have been obliged to make purchases of corn to supply the suffering inhabitants, in Michigan and Tennessee and North Carolina. The Norfolk Herald says, that in consideration of the great scarcity in N. Carolina, the railroad had agreed to charge half price only on all corn sent by it. The receipts of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for May, was \$93,579.94 less than in same month last year, occasioned no doubt by the scarcity of produce on the route, notwithstanding the connections which have been made with other routes during the year. The receipt at Chillicothe of several car loads of rye from Philadelphia by way of Baltimore, and of many loads of wheat from Chicago at Cincinnati, are also signs of the state of things in the West. These and hundreds of other evidences could have been collected to show that even if the coming crop had been a large one, the stock of the cereals will have been nearly exhausted before the harvest is completed, and every one knows, that independent of any shipments elsewhere, the increased demand for home consumption is becoming every year greater than the supply.

David Dickson, Esq., of Sparta, Geo., under date of June 15, says:

"Wheat continued to improve until ripe, after 6th April—the frost bitten wheat made tolerable good wheat, a good half crop; and the poor land and late

wheat made more than any person expected when sowed. You may put Georgia down as a good crop of wheat. Oats were extra good, but are now suffering badly for rain. Cotton and corn very small."

Mr. D. gives us an experiment with Colombian and Peruvian Guano. He put 150 lbs. of the former against 50 of the latter, and the result was the same; another plot, where there was no guano, the result was 4 bushels less per acre. Mr. Dickson comes to the conclusion, that high as the Peruvian is, it is the only one of the concentrated manures that will pay, "and that only when good crops are made, and we get good prices."

Milton Taylor, Esq., of Hardy county, Va., (16th June) says:

"The wheat crop wherever I have been through this county, promises fair in bottom land that is not too much impoverished from continued cultivation; in upland, the prospect is generally unfavorable.—Rye, of which there was more sown than usual, bids fair to make a good crop."

The hay and fruit crops, from all that we have seen and heard, will be good crops, though there are many exceptions to this conclusion.

B. Slocum, Esq., of Dorchester county Md., (16th) in remitting us for a list of new subscribers, confirms the accounts of the ravages of the army worm, and asks for advice what to do with them. We wish it were in our power to come to the rescue of our friends, but really we know not what to recommend. Mr. B. adds:

"In your June No. A Subscriber, of Somerset Co., Md., wants to know what will restore his land to its original fertility, which is rendered worthless from the application of too much lime and ashes. I once had a piece of land in the same situation that I suppose his is, and I applied a good dressing of feed yard manure, which cured it completely, and made it produce very abundantly. I am sure that if he will give it a good dressing of long feed manure, before sowing it in wheat or planting it in corn, and turn it in well, to mix with the lime already in his land, that he will find that his land will produce well."

#### CROPS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

ROGERSVILLE, East Tennessee, }  
May 22, 1857. }

To the Editors of the American Farmer:—

GENTLEMEN:—Our growing wheat looks well, and promises a good crop. Until lately, oats were doing badly; the late rains and better weather has made great improvement. Corn came up badly; many farmers had to replant their entire crop. It now looks badly: the cut-worms and other insects are destroying it. Clover and pastures generally worse than they ever were. East Tennessee, the upper part of it, never was as near a famine. The corn crop of last year was the poorest ever made; our people not knowing what it was to want, fed and fattened stock as usual—the winter was long and severe—so that good farmers found themselves out of corn. Hay and straw were all eaten up clean, and many had to feed their stock on wheat. Our last crop of wheat was a good one; this, with the fact that corn could be brought in by railroad, will prevent

human suffering; but stock of all kinds have suffered severely, and many have been lost. There will not be near the usual number of either hogs or cattle for market this year.

I merely mention these things, not for publication, but that you may know the prospects of the farmers in the different sections. If other portions are situated anything like ours, the price of wheat must rule high, at least through the early part of the season; there was more sown than usual last fall, but much of it will be consumed in the country before corn comes. It will be better for farmers here to use it in their families and feed their stock on it, as the price of corn is now higher than the usual market price of wheat.

Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. J. MCKINNEY.

[Though not intended for publication, our correspondent will no doubt excuse us for giving his letter to the public—the usual attempt at this season to mislead the public in regard to the crops, is being repeated, and it can only be counteracted by giving the facts in the case from reliable sources in all quarters of the country.—Ed.]

#### THE CROPS IN CECIL COUNTY, MD.

CHESAPEAKE CITY, Cecil Co. Md., }  
June 8th, 1857. }

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

I suppose you have already heard of the ravages of the fly in wheat in Cecil county; I do not think we shall have more than half a crop at best, from what I have seen and heard from many farmers. Three weeks ago we had fair prospects of an average crop, but since that time the fly has made havoc amongst the wheat. I have several acres of white wheat that will scarcely make the seed—last fall it was my best wheat. I never saw more fly in my wheat than the present season. The oats look very promising through this vicinity at present. Corn has come up very well, and we had but very little replanting to do; it looks healthy, but short, owing to the cold backward spring. We have had but little corn growing weather yet.

Respectfully yours, J. KIDLER.

#### MEXICAN GUANO—CROPS IN HARFORD CO., MD.

CASTLE BLANET FARM, Harford Co., Md. }  
June 11th, 1857. }

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

GENTLEMEN:—In your present month's No. you invite your subscribers to give you their experience relative to the use of "Mexican" Guano. In the fall of 1852, I tried it by mixing it with Peruvian, 200 of each to the acre, and the result was rather less than the advantage generally resulting from 200 Peruvian alone; at this time I used two tons of it, but wishing to give it a "fair trial," I got two more tons in 1854, and used it mixed as before, and alone at 450 per acre: the result was, if any thing, worse than my first experiment. I then deemed it my duty to denounce it to my brother farmers as worthless, but several of them said they had used it to advantage, and insisted on my making another trial on corn, the others being on wheat. I then reluctantly (growing out of my anxiety to find some substitute for Peruvian) purchased two more tons



and put it on corn (1855,) on another farm—the season for corn was good, and I had a fair crop, but the corn in the same field, and immediately adjoining it, where no manure of any sort had been put, was fully as good, and I cannot say that it showed any good effect on the crop of oats the following year, 1856. I am truly sorry to give you these unsuccessful experiments, but are we not morally bound to render the true results, bad as well as good, to our friends, so that they may be the more wary of all nostrums, as well phosphates, as other manures still more (if possible) worthless. The rains are washing up our corn, and the fly eating that part of our wheat the hard winter did not kill. The grass promises to be very good, also the oats.

Yours, &c.,

ED. REYNOLDS.

[Mr. R. is right—give us the results of experiments—good or bad. We wish Mr. R. had stated the character of his soil also—the results with him are different than most others.—Ed.]

#### THE CROPS IN NORTH CAROLINA, TEXAS, &c.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

GENTLEMEN:—As I see in your last No. a good many accounts of the lateness of the season and the crops, I will endeavour to give you a statement of the same in the good old North State, so far as my own observation, the statement of those I converse with and the newspapers in the State extend. June 1st, corn \$6.50 per barrel, and little to sell. Wheat \$1.80. Bacon sides \$14.—Molasses 75 and 80 cts. Tobacco \$15, for fair, and no prospect for another crop.

I don't suppose in the State there ever was so great a scarcity of plants, and I learn the same applies to Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, also your own State, (Maryland.) What Tobacco will be worth next season no one can imagine, as I see from a nicely prepared account, it is already three crops short, and I don't suppose there will be a third or not over half a crop made this year. In the Western part of this State, I see stated in the papers corn has sold as high as \$2.05 per bushel, which is \$10.25 per barrel. I saw a friend a few days since who saw a gentleman just in from Texas, who says it is \$10 per barrel in parts of that State; so if thus early the scarcity is so great, the suffering must be very great. The growing crop of corn looks much worsted, but very well considering the season.

The Farmer increases in favor in my State, and God grant it may continue to, as it is pregnant with so much good to our country, and eminently worthy of patronage. I have been a subscriber for five years I believe, and have never grown tired of reading its valuable pages. I will send you every chance I get, new subscribers.

I have very imperfectly and very hastily given you a few items of information, which you are at liberty to use.

With very high regard I am, gentlemen,

Yours, very respectfully,

June 1, 1857.

JNO. D. THORNE.

#### CROPS IN ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

I have deferred writing to you with regard to the wheat crop until now, in order to see how much it would improve under favorable weather.

I think I can now say with certainty there will not be an average crop made. Nearly all the late wheat was seriously injured by the cold season, and much of the forward fallow is greatly damaged by the fly, and added to this an insect, said to be the army worm, is now desolating entire fields within five miles of my place.

There is too much rain for our corn; the grass is now getting the upper hand.

Oats are doing so far remarkably well. Tobacco plants are now plenty, and we are planting—fine rain yesterday, last night, and again to-day—cleared off at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Yours respectfully,

L. S. GILLIAMS.

Kingston, June 5, 1857.

#### CROPS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

ACCOMAC C. H., VA., June 6, 1857.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

GENTLEMEN:—During my visit to the Western Shore, I found the wheat on the James River and in the vicinity of Petersburg and Richmond, rather poor—ours being far in advance of it. The crop must be short. Ours up to this time is looking finely, but now I begin to despair of a crop. The pest which nearly destroyed our corn and fodder last year—the army worm—has re-appeared in myriads, and is destroying wheat and corn broadcast in many fields. All, I fear, are destined to suffer. As yet, however, we on the seaside are but slight sufferers, but I doubt not in a few days we shall have our full share. They destroy every green thing in their way; should they continue long, they must be productive of serious calamity.

How can early potato seed be kept till next spring—those ripening early this summer? Is there any way to keep them out of the ground, so that the ground may be planted again this summer? What variety can you recommend as the earliest?

Very truly yours,

THOS. K. JOYNES, JR.

#### CROPS IN GEORGIA.

SPARTA, GEO., June 4th, 1857.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

DEAR SIRS:—As you wish to be posted up on the various crops, I give you a short account of some of them. The long cold spring, while it was death to cotton and some other crops, was the very life of wheat. All poor land and late wheat have improved beyond calculation since the frost the 6th of April, and will make double as much as was expected at that time. The frost-bitten wheat has had time to sucker out and make, and will be about one half a crop; take the late and early wheat together, if a good time to harvest, there will be an average crop.

Oats look fine, but now beginning to suffer for rain. Cotton never looked worse at this time of the year. Corn is small, but will make fair crops, with good seasons. Provisions of every kind are high and scarce. Corn \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel.

Respectfully,

DAVID DICKSON.

#### CROPS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

GENTLEMEN:—Our wheat crops for the past two weeks have very much improved, and I believe at last we shall gather a good harvest. Cotton, which is the main thing with the farmers here, is very unpromising.

Very respectfully yours,

JOS. JOYNES.

Marlboro', N. C., 5th June, 1857.

**Kent Co., Md.**—A letter from Judge Chambers, of 8th June, says:—"Many of our farmers expect to harvest their crops as late as 15th July, and I regret the necessity which some will experience, to postpone their harvest for the whole year, in consequence of the fatal ravages of the fly." A letter from Senator Pearce, of same county and date, says:—"I regret that we shall have no hay to mow. I ploughed up last year my timothy to cleanse the land of weeds, &c., and the clover and orchard grass will not wait the 7th July."

**Frederick Co., Va., June 10.**—A letter to the editors from this county, says:—"Frederick Co. will scarcely make her seed."

**King George Co., Va., June 11.**—From Col. T. B. Baber:—"The late seasonable weather has improved the wheat crop very much, and should there be no disaster to the crop between this and harvest, I think the crop will be about two-thirds of an average one."

**Knox Co., Tenn., May 29.**—"The prospect for wheat was never better in East Tennessee than now—nor more sown. Should anything happen to cut the crop short, I will write you again."

"Last winter I fed my milch cows almost entirely on Ruta Baga and the common turnip, and with much satisfaction—sowed broadcast and on wheat stubble, late in July. We have fine rains. The corn crop stands well, but is backward—the early spring has been very cold."

**King & Queen Co., Va., June 4.**—"We have suffered severely by winter-killed, and severe winds covering the light land wheat with drifts of sand like snow drifts, what it did not take up by the roots. But it's all right, we have no cause to complain, for it is as good as we deserve."

#### THE CROPS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VA.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

GENTLEMEN:—It seems there is no end to the enemies that the cultivators of the soil have to war against. I wrote you last month of some that had injured our wheat very much, but that was merely the advance-guard; the army has come suddenly on us, and we are massacred.

About two weeks since, the army worm made its appearance in our wheat, in vast numbers, and they are literally devouring every green thing before them—wheat, corn and grass; the wheat is entirely stripped of its blades, and every under head eaten up; the larger heads have all the end of the shuck eaten, and as the wheat is very green, I am afraid it can't possibly fill well, if at all.—Many fields of corn are eaten as clean as if no corn had been planted; some few have escaped as yet, but we are in dread every morning of finding them stripped. It really is quite alarming to see the devastation they are committing. It is so late now, that if they quit shortly, we are afraid we cannot plant again and make corn. The oat crop has not even escaped; they are in many fields of oats, and doing considerable damage.

Can you advise us of any plan to rid ourselves of this enemy in future? They rise up suddenly in the wheat, wherever it is thick enough to shade them, and in the corn wherever any coarse litter or manure has been spread, and then move off in every direction, devouring everything before them.

Very respectfully yours,

June 10, 1857.

P. R. PAGE.

#### CROPS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

MELROSE, NEAR RICHMOND, }  
June 13th, 1857. }

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

I have no business with you particularly, but believing you would like to hear from all sections of the country, something touching the character and prospects of the crops, I have determined to drop you a line, and let you know how things are with us. My crop of wheat, up to this period, is better by far than it was last year at the same time—and better, to appearance, than any crop I have ever had since I have been the owner of the farm on which I am residing. But it is not too late for it to be yet damaged by the almost thousand and one evils to which the wheat is liable. It is in full head now, but green enough to be fed upon by insects; and the army worm, of whose appearance among us I gave you some account last year, has revisited some places, and already begun its work of destruction. In the neighborhood of Richmond, upon several farms, I understood yesterday, its ravages were alarming, both upon the young corn and wheat, as well as clover and oats. On a small farm, (a Mr. Glazebrook's) they were estimated by bushels; cool and judicious persons computing them at 350—and in a ditch between himself and his neighbor, Dr. Wilkins, they lay between 3 and 4 inches thick. The latter gentleman turned in his hogs, and they fed on them voraciously, but produced no sensible impression on the quantity. I am looking out daily for them to make their *entree* upon me, and should they assail the corn crop generally at its present stage, the consequences cannot be foretold.

I give you an extract of a letter I have this moment received, from a skilful farmer and intelligent gentleman of Westmoreland county, in this State. He says: "I am in great trouble, my friend—I have the joint worm in my wheat, and the army worm in my corn—and they are both over this county, (Westmoreland) and I am told, in Northumberland, they are devouring every thing before them." Right about this neighborhood, from all I can learn, the wheat crops are more promising to appearance than any where else. In some counties I hear of very good crops of wheat, but from a large majority, the accounts are decidedly unfavorable. I hope you will continue in your wonted custom, to collect, and through your faithful mirror, reflect all the light that can be had upon this, at this time, truly interesting subject. You know it has been a popular notion throughout all ages of the world, that war, pestilence or famine usually follow in the footsteps of a comet—I would not wish to be understood as allowing my mind to fall into this delusion—but the extreme high price of every thing—the great scarcity of provisions, especially breadstuffs, every where, in the extreme west as well as east and south—are more or less apt, at this particular juncture, to impart a tinge of credulity, even to the doubting Thomases. Disavow it as we may, my dear sirs, we are all, to some extent, the creatures of superstition, made manifest, if not on one subject, still on another.

With much respect, your friend,

J. N. POWELL.

P. S.—Harvest will be much later this year than usual. I bought my farm, with the growing crops upon it, in May, 1845, and took possession the 10th June, proximo. The very day I took

possession, we commenced cutting wheat. It is now the 13th of June, and no crop will be in a condition for a fortnight or three weeks to come, to be reaped, showing a difference in the period of maturing in this year and 1845, of some 20 days. What say you to this?

#### CROPS IN KENTUCKY—SOAKING SEED.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

We have suffered in this vicinity from the unusual severity of the winter and the late spring.—The wheat crops were very much injured by the cold, windy weather in March, but have improved very much in appearance in the last two weeks. The tobacco plants are scarce, having been injured by the fly, and are so small and backward, that the planting will necessarily be deferred so late, that we almost despair of anything like a full crop.

I have been much struck with the result of Mr. T. G. Clemson's application of special manures, by soaking the seed; but on looking over some old Patent Office Reports, for 1844, I find accounts, as extraordinary as his own, of the immense benefit of steeping the seeds of plants. In speaking of the result of twelve years' experiments by M. Biches, of Castel, near Mayence, Professor Johnston says: "But, during all that time, he has never published or given any account of his process for preparing according to his method. He is one of that class of discoverers, who wish to sell their secrets, and by magnifying their importance, hope to derive a larger profit for divulging them. With such men the true friends of agriculture can have no sympathy."

Without wishing to fit this cap upon Mr. Clemson, I cannot help wishing that he had not tantalized us with a glimpse of a system of "Farming made easy," without letting us know a little more of the "modus operandi."

Yours, &c.,

WM. H. GALT.

Yelvington, Daviess Co., Ky., June 8.

We thank Mr. G. for the additions to our list, received with the above.

#### CROPS IN LOUISA COUNTY, VA.—GUANOS, &c.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

The wheat crop in Virginia will be short. Much of it was winter-killed, and what remains is much crippled by the ravages of the joint worm and chinch bugs. The tobacco crop will be late; but few have pitched their crops yet, in consequence of the lateness of the plants. There will be a very large surface planted. The corn and oat crops are looking unusually well.

The exceedingly high price of Peruvian Guano, makes it very problematical whether we can afford to continue its application to our wheat crops. I used between two and three thousand dollars worth on my wheat crop the last fall, and unless I get \$2 per bushel, there will be but a small margin for profit. I have tried the Mexican Guano upon my crops, without any benefit; indeed, I would not pay the freight for it. I have used De Burg's Super-phosphate with but little better results. Peruvian Guano is the most reliable of all the manures that are found upon the market for the use of the farmer and planter. I would use 60 tons per year, if it could be had at a remunerating price. Very respectfully,

CLAYTON G. COLEMAN.

Louisa County, Va., June 17.

#### SUPER-PHOSPHATES--THE FARMER--FARMING IN BEDFORD--CROPS.

VALLEY VIEW, Bedford Co., Va.,  
June 12th, 1857.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

In compliance with a request made by you some months ago, I write to give you the results of some experiments made with De Burg's Super-phosphate of Lime. From the many testimonials published in the Farmer, in favor of this manure, not only as a prompt, but permanent fertilizer, I was induced to purchase some to apply to my crops in 1856. Wishing to give it a fair trial, I applied it to several different kinds of soil; such as calcareous, argillaceous, silicious, &c. I applied it to my corn, both broadcast and in the hill; also to my garden vegetables; but owing to the unusual dry season, the worthlessness or inapplicability of the manure, or something of the kind, there was not the least perceivable improvement in my crops.—I applied it the succeeding fall to my wheat, sowing it broadcast and harrowing it in with the wheat.

I cannot up to this time see any improvement in that over other parts of the field. So much for my experiments, Mr. Editors.

And here I would close my communication, but as I hardly ever see anything in the Farmer from this county, I have thought it might not be uninteresting to you to hear how we are getting along, away up here among the mountains.

In no part of the State, I presume, have stronger prejudices existed against what is termed "book-farming," and yankee inventions, alias improved agricultural implements. Even within my own recollection, (which extends back only some ten or twelve years,) some of the most influential citizens of the county would not suffer a two-horse plough, or thrashing machine to come on their farms; men who persistently refused to sow either clover seed or plaster, even when offered gratis, to make an experiment with. These examples were not numerous, but there are those here at this day, who look with distrust upon any farming tool save the old-fashioned plough and hoe. Most of such persons, however, have "trod the steps their fathers trod," till the poverty of their land has forced them to leave "their country," if not "for their country's good," we trust for their own improvement. Farmers generally, are waking up to their true interests, and improving their lands, and we believe that if all who cultivate ten acres of land would subscribe for some such work as the Farmer, that our barren fields would soon be made to luxuriate in vegetation. We, for one, cheerfully give our humble testimony as to the value of your paper. Commencing farming with no experience whatever in the management of a farm, we have looked to the Farmer as our Alma Mater, and but for the valuable matter with which it comes freighted every month, would often have steered my bark without compass.

I have adopted the six field system; that is, fallow for wheat, put corn after wheat, then oats and clover, letting the clover stand three years, then wheat again, and so on. I like this system best, for reasons I would give extenso, but for wearying you.

I pursue a different plan in using my manure from any of my neighbors; I apply it all on my clover fields. First, because it increases the growth of clover, thereby affording more shade and litter. Secondly, it insures a good wheat crop. Thirdly,



a good corn crop—after which I find it much easier to get a good stand of young clover, and that is the great desideratum with our farmers. Give me a good stand of clover, and I would not pay the freight on all the guano you could send me. By the way, guano has always been a manure of questionable utility with me. Those who have used it are abandoning it altogether. While talking of manures, I would just say, I had no conception of the amount that could be saved, as you so often recommend; that is, by hauling all your refuse vegetable matter to some convenient place, and then pen the stock upon it of nights. The best field of wheat I ever saw grow, I had upon a field thus manured. Our wheat crops are very sorry; not more than half a crop can be made. Our prospects for all crops are more gloomy than I have ever known. I do not complain, however, as I think in the wisdom of Providence it is thus we are made to feel our dependence upon Him who "sendeth the earlier as well as the later rains"—indeed, "from whom all blessings flow." I have written much more than I intended. I have made, and am making, some other experiments, I may give you one day. Yours truly, C. C. O.

[For the American Farmer.]

#### PHOSPHATIC FRAUDS, No. 2.

In the June No. of the American Farmer, I am appealed to again by the editors, as committed to oppose Professor Gilliam's opinions on "the chemical question" with regard to De Burg's Superphosphates.

This is the only question at issue; as it appears that Prof. Gilliam reiterates the statements of Prof. Johnson of Yale, as to the popularity of this Fertilizer, and its superiority over all other artificial compounds in the market, that have come under his notice.

It also appears, from the statement of Prof. Gilliam, in the Southern Planter, that the Virginia farmers use De Burg's Superphosphates quite as extensively as the Yankees—and the editors of the American Farmer assure us that it is extensively used in Maryland, and approved by men of known respectability and intelligence. I quote the very words, from page 391, editorial, of June No.: "most emphatic testimony of its efficiency, from farmers known to us as men of careful observation and sound judgment." Thus far then, we all agree. Moreover, I suppose that we can all agree upon a few other propositions—

1st. The value or power of both manures and medicines is wonderfully increased by mixture.

2d. The testimony of reliable men proves, that De Burg has made a compound at a less price than Peruvian Guano, and which has produced better crops under the same circumstances.

3d. All attempts in Boston, New York, Baltimore and Richmond, to compete with De Burg in the quality or value of this manufacture, have signally failed, farmers being the judges: and moreover, most impartial trials by chemists have awarded De Burg the superiority, as a merely "chemical question."

4th. The total failure of a manure on land where it has previously been successful, does not prove that the land is not deficient in the elements of that manure—much less does it prove, that the quality of the manure has been changed, since its first application.

5th. Green bones sell readily at \$20 per ton, when

presented in small baskets—but cargoes from South America demand \$29 per ton. Oil of Vitriol costs \$50 per ton—Potash costs \$100 per ton, and Ammonia in its cheapest form (Peruvian Guano) costs \$400 per ton.

6th. If De Burg uses materials in his compound that cost him \$50 to \$400 per ton, and if he sells his compound for \$40 per ton, he must introduce plaster or some less valuable element.

7th. Both Prof. Gilliam and I agree that the crude materials that De Burg uses in making a ton of his compound, cost \$34 (about) before they are mixed: now, suppose we allow 10 per cent. for manipulation; 10 per cent. for barrels and unavoidable waste; 10 per cent. for commission, freight, drayage, storage, interest on investment, insurance, portage, postage, &c. and I am somewhat puzzled to ascertain how the man can make any profit at all on his compound, as the above unavoidable expenses make it cost him \$45.50 per ton nett, and if you allow him \$5 per ton profit, it should sell for \$50.50. Although Prof. Gilliam may omit many of these necessary expenses, which none but a manufacturer would think of,—I am sure that he and I agree on all mere chemical questions, with regard to this and all other manures. I admire his bold and manly effort to expose fraud, and protect the farmer from imposition. DAVID STEWART, M. D.

CHEMIST OF MD. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.  
St. John's College, Annapolis, 18th June, 1857.

#### VEGETABLE MANURING.

We call attention to the excellent article on *Green Manuring*, from the *Journal of Agriculture*. We make no apology for presenting the subject so often to our readers. It is a means and mode of improvement which is applicable to every condition, and to all the circumstances of Agriculture, but it is especially so in a country where there is great extent of territory, and comparatively small amount of labour.

Let it be borne in mind, that all arable soils have been formed by a course of accumulation of vegetable matter upon the earth's surface, from the very smallest beginnings of the growth of plants upon the original rocks. The decay of vegetable life in combination with the component parts of the various rocks, make a soil fit for the full development of the cultivated plants. In the growth of crops the consumption is at the rate of less than ten per cent. of mineral matter or of the rock constituents, and called by the chemists inorganic matter, and more than ninety per cent. of organic matter or that which is furnished mainly through the medium of decaying plants. It must be very apparent then, that this portion of the resource of growing crops, even with the supply which is supposed to be furnished directly from the atmosphere, is much more readily exhausted, than that which is required in comparatively small amount, and is only grudgingly furnished by the stubborn rocks and the everlasting hills. The facts which readily recur to the experienced observer with reference to our "worn out" lands of the old States sustains such a presumption.

These lands are "worn out" as regards organic constituents, or such as are furnished through the medium of decaying mould to vegetable growth, but not so as regards the inorganic or mineral elements, the result of decaying rocks. They are said to be "exhausted," but they are exhausted of only one of the conditions of fertility, viz: the supply of vegetable mould. The thousands of acres of such lands which have been renovated and fertilized to a very high degree, exclusively by the growth of vegetable matter upon them, testify to the fact. There are many facts known to us of marvellous improvement and increase in crop in our Southern States, under scourging cultivation, by the use of the Pea fallow, which can be accounted for only on the presumption that the lands, so renovated were, while they were apparently worn out, and said to be exhausted, abundantly furnished with all the mineral or inorganic elements. The miraculous clover renovation in the Middle States attest the same thing there. Even where Lime has been used with manifest and great effect, it has been shown that the soil contained already enough of that mineral for the mere supply of any amount of crop that might be grown upon it, and that its action was due either to the new application furnishing it in more available form, or what is more probable, to its effect in bringing into use other inert minerals, or undecomposed vegetable matter.

We have no desire to depreciate the methods of manuring by the use of prepared mineral substances. Their application in a form to be more readily taken up, than such as may be already present, is not inconsistent with the views we entertain. There is evidence of their value in such application, but the evidence is not so abundant as we would wish it. The theory of mineral manuring and of special application to supply some deficient element, or some anticipated use, has a currency and a fashion beyond what in our opinion, the facts seem to justify.

But as to the effect of vegetable manuring, there is no doubt whatever, and need be no mis-giving. While the original supply of vegetable matter in the soil, is limited to the surface accumulation, the large consumption of its elements in growing crops accounts for its deficiency and explains the necessity of an ample supply. For any known crop there must be a supply on hand.

But the effect goes far beyond the mere supply of the organic elements. The vigorous plants which experience has pointed out as best for the purpose, have the power not only of gathering from the atmosphere, the rains and dews, large quantities of such material, but they dip into the subsoil and bring up available minerals more abundant there than on the surface. Nor is it to be doubted that by the vital action of their roots, as

well as by the ammonia and carbonic acid they yield in their decay, they break up chemical combinations, and make immediately available, mineral elements which nature yields reluctantly. Green manuring, or vegetable manuring as it is more properly called, furnishes therefore not only organic, but inorganic food, and the plants yielding themselves readily to decay, their elements are readily given up, and all the purposes of manuring fulfilled.

On the universal applicability and the economy of this method of manuring we need not enlarge. The first is apparent and the second results from the facility with which manuring crops are introduced without extra preparation of the ground; as in the case of clover sown with the small grains and peas with corn.

We very much wish that practical men would give their attention to the introduction of other plants, suitable for the purpose. We call attention as we have done before to the use of some of the varieties of the turnip for this purpose.

We have said that the term *vegetable manuring* is more appropriate probably than "green manuring," as the article we copy is headed. It is a practical question by no means settled, whether vegetable matter should be ploughed under in a green state, or after it is matured, or whether it should be ploughed under at all, until the regular period of preparation for the coming crop. The judgment of the writer is, that the greatest benefit is obtained when the crop is heavy by allowing it to approach maturity, and then by rolling or trampling it with stock, make of it a *surface covering*.

*From the Journal of Agriculture.*

#### GREEN MANURING.

There is no subject so interesting and important to the scientific and practical agriculturist, as the relations subsisting between the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. In fact, the successful prosecution of his business may be said, to be based on a knowledge of these relations, whether that knowledge be empirical or derived from a study of scientific principles. The gradual operations of nature in forming and enriching soils, in the successive growth of different kinds of vegetables, and in the rearing of animals in localities varying as their habits, discover to the farmer the secrets of his business; and an intelligent observation only is wanting on his part to note and appreciate them. His soils and subsoils, he will find, are at first but a storehouse for the mineral constituents of vegetables, of which only the lowest in the scale can flourish in them. The tiny lichen, for instance, as it covers rocks and poor soils with its thin crust of variegated colors, insignificant and useless as it may appear, holds an important place in the vegetable kingdom, as it is the first living thing which prepares the soil for the growth of those vegetables so essential for the existence of man and animals. It dies, and on

[JULY, the elements of its decomposition rises another class of plants, larger in size and more vigorous in growth: these again are succeeded by another class still higher in the scale of vegetation. Thus generation after generation, as it dies out, adds to the soil those elements of fertility of which it was at first deficient—viz: its organic constituents. Having now arrived at what relates particularly to the subject to be treated of in these Notes, we need not prosecute farther the dependence and relations among animals, vegetables and minerals; we need not show that, as one vegetable succeeds another, so the same order of succession goes on among animals, first herbivorous, then carnivorous; and that the products of the decomposition of all organic beings are for the most part employed to enrich soils, and minister to the growth of succeeding animals and vegetables.

Green manuring is but the carrying out of that process by man which we have described above as performed by nature in forming and enriching soils. Every plant draws the most of its organic elements from the atmosphere and water, and all its inorganic or mineral, and the rest of its organic elements, from the soil. If, therefore the plant be plowed into the soil on which it grew, as none of the mineral elements are lost during its growth, not only are all of them returned to the soil, but a great part of the organic constituents derived from the atmosphere. When nature is working, the plant is allowed to reach maturity, die, and be decomposed where it grew. It is evident that there is here a great loss; for during decomposition, from the stem and leaves of the plant being exposed, the principal part of its organic matter is again given off to the air in the form of carbonic acid and ammonia. But there is also considerable loss from allowing the plant to become quite ripe, for it is not then so rich in organic matter, no small portion of it being exhaled by the leaves and flowers, as is abundantly evident, from the fragrance of a full-blown flower, which is caused by the exhalation of ammonia. It is important, then, for a farmer wishing to practice green-manuring, to plow down the plant at that stage of its growth when it is found to be richest in organic matter, which is just before the blossom has been fully expanded. But there is another advantage in making use of the plant at this stage of its growth. Water is especially necessary for the decomposition of organic matters. A stack of grain or hay heats mainly because decomposition has commenced, from the moisture not being sufficiently expelled before the grain or hay was stacked. At no stage of the growth of the plant is there more water present to facilitate the decomposition, and thus render the plant available as a manure for a crop, than at the period of flowering.

We have thus seen that the soil must be considerably enriched in organic matters, by green-manuring. And though there is no increase in the mineral elements in the soil and subsoil, still they are searched out in the subsoil by the roots of the plants grown for manure, and presented in the soil in the form more available as food for the crop to be raised. The great object of pulverising the soil and exposing it to the atmosphere, is to bring its mineral elements to this state; so that the roots of the green-manure plants silently effect what the plows, harrows, and grubbers are employed to produce. On this subject Professor

Way has some very pertinent remarks. "If," says he, "instead of leaving the land exposed only to the action of the atmosphere, we crop it with a plant whose roots run in every direction for food; and if when this plant has arrived at considerable growth, we turn it into the surface soil, we have not only enriched the latter by the elements derived from the air, but also by matters both mineral and vegetable, fetched up from the subsoil.—The plant thus acts the part of collecting the nourishment for a future crop, in a way that no mechanical subsoiling or trenching could effect."

It will be obvious, from what is written above that the plants best adapted for green manuring, are those whose roots penetrate deepest and ramify most, and whose leaves from their size, draw most nourishment from the atmosphere. As green manuring should be practiced only after the land has been cleaned, it is necessary that the plants selected for the purpose be of rapid growth, so that sufficient time be allowed for them to reach the proper stage of their growth, to be plowed down, and to be in some measure decomposed before the crop is sown. It is also of importance that the plant employed should cover the ground well, for reasons which we will give presently.—The plants used for this purpose are tares, clover, rape; and, on the Continent, white lupins, spurry, rye and buckwheat, in addition. In the south of England, the white mustard and turnip are also not unfrequently employed. In Scotland the turnip tops are never removed, in the best farmed districts, their manurial value being reckoned equal to that of 3 cwt. of Peruvian guano to the acre; and we have several times seen the second crop of clover plowed down, have the most wonderful effect on the succeeding crop of wheat or oats.—Indeed, it is well known among farmers that a better crop of oats will be got immediately after a crop of clover, even when cut twice, than if it were allowed to lie another year for pasture, and no foreign substance be applied to it, or eaten on by sheep. This arises from the mass of vegetable matter which is left by the roots of the clover as food for the oat crop. Yea, in some fields we have seen it where it was more for the benefit of the tenant and the farm, in these days of light manures, to cut the hay and turn it up at once than pasture it for two years. We think that there is no part of our Scottish leases that requires more revision than those clauses relating to hay and pasture.

We have only as yet spoken of those plants used as green-manure for the soil on which they grew; but the practice can be profitably carried out, particularly in Scotland, by transporting vegetables from where they grew to special fields. Of this kind, the most important is manuring with sea weed, the advantages of which are so well known as not to require us to dwell longer upon them here.—A source of annoyance to most farmers is the growth of many weeds on waste ground, the sides of ditches, and of roads not much frequented, and the bottoms of fences. These, instead of being an eyesore and a nursery for weeds in the fields, as they are in too many cases, might be turned to profitable account, by cutting them down and gathering them into a heap, where a compost can be formed with them and any other waste matter on the farm, or a little dung; and from the mass of green vegetable matter collected, fermentation is



soon produced, and the heap will be ready for putting on the stubbles immediately after the removal of the crop. And all this be done at a time when the servants on the farm have comparatively little else to do.

A question of vital importance to the practical man requires to be answered here. Whether is it more profitable for him to consume these plants with animals, or use them as green manure?—There is no doubt, we think, that there is more returned to the soil by plowing in the green plants than by consuming them with animals, and selling off the beef, mutton, milk, or whatever else may be produced. Numerous experiments detailed in both English and foreign works on agriculture prove this; and in a recent number of the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*, in an article written by M. Risler, we observe the following experiments, showing the advantage of green manuring over fallow, and also the consumption of the plants by animals:—"In the neighborhood of Frankford-on-the-Main, a farmer who had lost all his cattle by inflammation of the lungs, and did not wish to replace his stock immediately, plowed down all his vetches and clover; the wheat which succeeded the green manure was much better than that beside it, which had been preceded by a fallow manured.

"Two English farmers, Messrs Love and Hawkins, estimated the crop of oats which they obtained after turnips that were plowed in, the one at one-seventh more, the other at about 24s. per acre more than that which they got after turnips, in the same field consumed by sheep.

"M. Schubart, in Mecklenburg, made the following experiments on plots 65 square metres (about 78 square yards.) These plots were manured after Christmas, 1853, as follows:

	Wheat. kils.	Straw. kils.
1st Plot, with the dung produced by a bull and calf in 4 days, during which they consumed in food and litter 30 kilogrammes of oat straw, 22 kils. of barley straw, 44 kils. of hay, 15 kils. of wheat straw, and 15 kils. of rye straw: in all, equal to 136 kils. The produce of the plot was -----	19.05	52.05
2d. With the same substances, without being consumed by the animals, 136 kilogrammes, -----	20.35	54.25
3d. With 136 kils. of rye straw plowed in -----	18.40	53.45
4th. With 136 kils. of wheat straw plowed in -----	21.75	57.75
5th. With 136 kils. of rye straw after being allowed to lie on the surface of the plot till the end of May, ---	30.50	50.00
6th. With 136 kilo's of wheat straw, treated in the same manner, ----	23.50	48.00

A kilogramme is equal to 2 lbs. 3 oz. 4 drachms, avoirdupois. These experiments fully prove that the soil will produce a larger crop from having the plants grown upon it plowed in, than if they were consumed by animals and their manure applied to it. But still the question as to which practice is more profitable to the farmer is not yet answered, for the increased value of the stock consuming the food must be taken into account. This question will be answered by every farmer according to the situation of his farm, the nature of the soil, the system practiced on it, and the skill of the farmer in the management, and the buying and selling of stock. Green manuring, we conceive, will be found to be of more advantage in England and on the Continent, where vegetation is more rapid than in Scotland; and from the great

heat there is a necessity of having the soil well covered during the summer. More benefit is often derived from having the soil covered than is generally imagined. The soil may be regarded as a vast laboratory in which chemical action is unceasingly going on, now in decomposition, then in the formation of new compounds. Two of the most important results of this action are carbonic acid and ammonia, which exposed to the air and heat, particularly in a loose soil, are soon carried off, if there is nothing in the soil to fix the ammonia. On this subject M. Risler has the following remarks: "Another advantage which green manuring has over fallow, consists in the physical action of the plants on the soil. During vegetation they retain—and the thicker they are the more effectually they do it—the moisture in the earth, and on the surface the carbonic acid which is disengaged. A paper in the *Agricultural Journal*, of Dr. Hamm, published some years ago, brings out this protective influence of green manuring. Of two pieces of land of similar description, and of equal size, which had been similarly cultivated for some years previously, the one was sown with lupins, and the other was fallowed. When the lupins were in flower, they were cut, carried to the fallow, and plowed in; then rye was sown on the two pieces. The part that was fallowed gave a less produce than the other.

"Cuthbert Johnston states a fact corroborative of this influence. An English farmer inadvertently left for some months a door in his fallow field; for several years after, the crops were particularly luxuriantly where the door had been lying, so much so that one would have said that some rich manure had been applied to that spot. Every practical man is aware that the better a field in pasture is covered, the larger will be the crop when it is turned up. Now, this arises not merely from the pasture itself being better, and thus keeping more stock, but from none of the products of the chemical action in the soil being allowed to escape. Pasturing is just a kind of green manuring. From the decay of the roots of the grasses and their blades when plowed down, a mass of vegetable matter is collected, ready to minister to the growth of the succeeding crop; and during its composition, the organic elements are prevented from escaping, during the warm months of summer by a thick covering of grass. A good farmer then, who is also a skilful grazier, always studies to let his grass well up before stocking it full, as he knows that, by so doing, it will both keep more stock now, and give him a larger crop afterwards.

Green manuring will be found more beneficial on light soils than on clayey ones, for the reasons given above. One of the greatest advocates for the system is Mr. Hannam, of K. Deighton, Yorkshire. He writes in Morton's *Cyclopedia of Agriculture*: "In a strong clay, warmth and porosity are given: and upon a light and friable soil, where the furrow is properly pressed, tenacity and firmness are imparted by the fibrous roots.—Without a previous crop of this kind, many lands are much too light to grow wheat. Upon the writer's own farm are many fields of magnesian limestone, that will not grow a good crop of wheat in any other course than after seeds or clover.—However highly a fallow or stubble may be manured, it will not produce a field of wheat equal to that grown after seeds or clover.

## THE CATTLE SHOW

OF THE

## MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In this month's *Farmer*, we present the Premium list for the next Exhibition of our State Society, prepared at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee, whose proceedings will be found on another page. The list and regulations have been thoroughly remodelled; sundry new features have been introduced, the premiums largely increased, new objects aimed at, and the utmost efforts of the Society will be put forward to secure a more interesting and attractive Exhibition than has ever before been held by the Society, or perhaps by any other in the United States, if those under the auspices of the National Society be possibly excepted.

An appeal has been made to the citizens of Baltimore for aid on this occasion—the amount required from them, either in the form of donations, or as a guarantee against loss to the Society, was put at \$10,000; at the time of the meeting \$6,500 had been thus secured, and assurances were given by influential citizens, that the whole amount would be raised. In anticipation of those assurances being realized, the President, it will be seen, was authorized to publish the programme of the Show, and when satisfied that the amount requisite will be obtained, to proceed in the renovation of the grounds, and in making such improvements thereon, as the enlarged action contemplated by the Society will render necessary. The late period of the month at which the adjourned meeting of the Committee was held, leaves us but little opportunity to do more at this time than direct special attention to the Premium List in the present number.

## INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

The subject matter of the communication from *M. Tilghman Goldsborough, Esq.*, Vice President of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, will commend it to an attentive perusal. It has seldom been our good fortune to present to our readers a more interesting paper. Mr. G. is proverbial for the reliability and exactness of all his farm experiments, as well as for his devotion to every thing calculated to improve the agriculture of our State—and the results at which he has arrived, and of which he is most thoroughly satisfied are based upon correct principles, are of a most important character at the present moment, when the farmers are about turning their attention to the obtainment of manures for their next wheat crop. We hope the appeal which is made to others who have tested the Drill, and also the Guano Attachment, will be promptly responded to through our pages. Every farmer and planter owes it to his brethren to throw all the light possible upon such questions, so far as their personal observation and experience will permit. There is a golden maxim, which should be engraven upon the heart of every right minded man, to "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

## PERUVIAN GUANO TRADE.

We have been in anxious expectation of an arrival from California, bringing later advices from Peru, in regard to the expected suppression of the revolution there. The last arrival, two weeks ago, informed us of the defeat of Vivanco, in an attack on Callao, and that in consequence thereof, his forces had gone over to his enemies, and that his fleet, by which he had command of the Guano Islands, were being surrendered to the Government at Lima, the officers to retain their stations and had large sums of money promised them, to induce their surrender. What is to be the effect of this result, upon the trade in guano, the next arrival, momentarily expected, will perhaps elucidate. Vivanco had sold large amounts of guano to citizens of the United States and Chili, and had also ordered that all the vessels despatched to the U. S. (on his own account we suppose, and that had not been sold) "should be consigned to Mr. Tracy, instead of Barreda & Brothers." The amount of these shipments we have no means of determining, but it is reported very currently, that the Peruvian Government had directed their officials here, to lay an injunction on it, on its arrival—A letter from Lima, of May 12, from a gentleman occupying a prominent position under the Peruvian Government, says:—

"The revolution of Vivanco may be considered as concluded, but the troubles of Peru will not be terminated by the establishment of peace. Serious questions will arise with Chili and the United States in relation to the guano, enormous quantities of which have been sold by Vivanco to citizens of those countries, and the value of which the Government will claim through its Ministers. Steps have already been taken to this end. It is astonishing what waste Vivanco has made of the guano beds."

There were about a dozen vessels under the Chilean flag loading or loaded with guano, under Vivanco contracts, at the time Vivanco's fleet surrendered. In all, there were twenty-three ships loading under these contracts. Among them the American barks *Emily Banning*, *Evadne* and *Huntington*, all with Chili charters.

A Lima correspondent of the *Panama Star*, under date of May 12, gives the following important information:

"The convention here closed their secret session last night on the question of English and French protectorate of the Chinchas. They vote this day, and may have done so at this moment, as it is expected, favorably. If so, the advice may be in time to send to Europe and the United States by this mail."

At the last dates there were sixty-one American ships, of from 600 to 1,700 tons each, loading with guano, some under Vivanco and some under Castilla contracts. The American capital invested at the Chinchas at that date was not less than five million dollars.

What is to be the effect on the supply and price, under this state of things, we are unable to deter-

mine; but we hope that every farmer will make up his mind to use as little as possible of it, (and a great number, we fear, will not be able, from the failure of their crops, to buy any,) unless at a reduced price from what it has been selling at.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, the steamer Illinois, with the Pacific mails, has arrived, by which we learn, that "The Insurgent General, Vianco, is still at Arepique. He still held possession of the steamers Apaimac and Peytena, but remained inactive, and the Government of Castilla was considered as firmly re-established.

The English and French protectorate over the Chinch Islands is confirmed. A French steamer had left Callao for the Island with the French Minister to put the protectorate in force. It is said that the United States Minister has protested against the proceedings."

This is all the intelligence we have been able to obtain before we put the last sheet of our paper to press. What is the nature of the "protectorate," of England and France over the Guano Islands, we have no information.

#### THE CROPS.

Since our paper was put to press, containing the accounts of the appearance of the crops, we have received a number of additional letters, and oral intelligence, all of which more and more confirm us in the opinion, that the crops of the present season will be much shorter than they have been for a number of years. Indeed we would almost be afraid to repeat many of the doleful accounts with which we have been furnished, they appear so exceedingly gloomy. From some of our letters from well known gentlemen, we make some extracts:

Wm. J. Aydelott, Esq., of Accomac, Va., (20th) writes us: "Our crops may be set down as in a fair prospect for at least an average yield."

Crops in Delaware.—Dr. Henry Ridgely, of Dover, Delaware, (19th) says:—"Our crops of wheat throughout this State, are materially shortened. The very severe winter killed it out more or less in every direction, and in May the fly made its appearance in every field. Its ravages have been almost unparalleled; whilst some are not seriously hurt, others are entirely stripped. To give you some idea: one of my friends estimates his loss in one field at 1000 bushels; another says that any one would be cheated to give him two barrels of flour for his field. Several have ploughed in their crops and planted the land in corn."

Anthony Higgins, Esq., of New Castle Co., Del., says, (22d) "that having been through the whole State a few days since, he has no hesitation in saying, that the wheat will not attain by one half the quantity indicated last fall—and that if the rainy weather continued, it would be perfectly disastrous to the remnant which had escaped winter-killing."

Rd. Y. Gaines, Esq., of Charlotte Co., Va., (24th) assures us that the prospects for the crops on the south side of James River, was never so bad as this season—the wheat was universally thinned out by the hard winter, and he has seen or heard of no crop which is free from the ravages of the chinch bug, and some are entirely destroyed—where there is a

good stand, and no injury from insects, the crop is unusually fine—there was not as much seeded as in the two previous years, and at the best the deficiency in the corn can be supplied by the wheat, and if any wheat is exported from that region it will be returned in the shape of corn. Some farmers who commonly make from 2 to 3000 bushels for market, will this year sell none. There has been a very bad stand of corn, which is very late, and looks badly, but nothing definite can be said for that yet. An average crop of oats can be made, with one or two more seasonable rains. Not more than three-fourths of the tobacco crop aimed at, has yet been made to stand, and in consequence of the scarcity of plants, that is about as much as can probably be accomplished this year.

The Louisville (Ky.) Courier of last week, publishes accounts from Missouri, of the disasters to the crops in that State, in which the writer says: "It would be an insult to the barrenness of the African desert to say there are any signs of vegetation in the places where wheat was sown last fall. The husbandmen have gone through the usual motions of sowing, planting, &c., but 'tis difficult to tell when and where they will reap. The hay and oat crops have passed the time allowed by nature's laws to make anything else than a total failure. Some spring wheat has been wasted over the fields where the fall sowing was killed in the winter, and the corn that was planted through the month of May, is not yet in sight. The vegetable kingdom is completely annihilated."

The Editor of the Courier adds: "For confirmation of this, we hear the most disastrous accounts of the wheat and other grain throughout Northern Missouri. In a travel of over 400 miles tour through that State not over 1,000 bushels of wheat would be saved. In Coles county the wheat crop looked fair, but in the following, all prairie counties, the prospects were poor indeed. Morgan, Minnesota, Benton, Pettis, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Vernon, Bates, Cass and Jackson. The farmers in those counties are in many instances reduced to great straights for the commonest necessities, and prices of food were exorbitantly high, and meat a luxury to be obtained once a day."

Dr. J. N. Powell, of Va., whose letter will be found on another page, writes us again, under date of 24th, as follows:

"I wrote you a few days ago, giving you an account of the prospect of the crops in this neighborhood, and the depredations on the corn and wheat of the army worm, that has again made its appearance among us. Nothing has occurred since, to produce any material change in the state of things as they were then described. I have heard of extensive ravages upon some farms below Richmond, and it is a remarkable fact, connected with the history of this animal, which I have been enabled to collect from enquiry and observation, that its appearance is sporadic in its nature. Whilst some crops are seriously damaged, others in the same neighborhood, and in some cases contiguous, enjoy almost an exemption.

"I have just returned home from a trip down the Rappahannock, by the boat from Fredericksburg to the town of Tappahannock, and thence by stage to Richmond. I was careful in my observations of the crops in my route, and I assure you, as far as this



limited opportunity will authorize me to speak, I have never seen crops more unfavorable to appearance. On both sides of the Rappahannock, neither the wheat nor the corn equalled my expectations, and from Tappahannock to Richmond, (I mean upon the stage route,) the prospect was exceedingly disheartening. From Aylett's to Tappahannock, if they make seed, it will be as much—and in that fertile region, upon the Pamunkey, near New Castle, I was sadly disappointed—I do not think they will make two-thirds of a crop. My remarks have reference mainly to the wheat crop. The corn, though late, looked fair enough, and I do not think as yet it has been attacked, to any extent, by either army worm or chinch bug. I really think the crops of both corn and wheat, in this section, about six or eight miles north of Richmond, are better than any that came under my observation on this trip.

Respectfully, your obd't serv't,

J. N. POWELL

The Chicago Press of 25th, says that there is no doubt the earliest lots of the new wheat "will command a round figure."

At this time, there is a deficiency of breadstuffs at Albany to the amount of 258,935 bbls. of flour, compared with last year.

W. H. Lease, Esq., Frederick Co., Md., (24th) writes us, that although some fields of wheat are as good as he has ever seen, yet half a crop will be the ultimatum, and some will scarcely pay for the cutting—the Zimmerman has suffered most from winter killing and fly—corn looks well.

G. W. Daniel, Esq., Farmville, Va., (26th) says, "the winter crop is much injured, winter killed and by insects—tobacco stands very badly, caused by insects and bad season for planting."

J. L. Bowles, Esq., of New Kent, Va. (22d) says, that the crops have much improved within 30 days; he is cutting his early purple straw wheat; his Woolfin wheat has more smut in it than he had ever seen before.

Mr. Bowles, says all his drilled wheat is nearly ruined by smut, and asks "why it is that wheat seeded 1st Oct. should escape the smut, or nearly so, and that seeded from 26th Oct. to 10th Nov. should have twenty times the amount of smut as the first sown, both even guanoed—the early sown with Mexican, the latter with Manipulated guano."

M. H. Herbert, Esq., of Georgia, (24th) says the wheat crop in that State is very fine—corn unpromising, and cotton a month behind time, and of the latter under the most favorable circumstances a half crop cannot be made—some fields have been ploughed up and planted in corn; the stand is generally bad, and the plant looks sickly from the fact, that the tap root is dead.

U. Scott, Esq., Carroll Co., Md., (24th) informs us that in his neighborhood, the wheat promises to be very fine, but from reliable information and personal observation, the crop in the county will be very little if any beyond a half crop.

Jao. W. Pugh, Gaston, N. C., (26th) says he has harvested his wheat, and it is a very fine crop—but thinks the corn will be again injured by the chinch bug.

The Southern Farmer, (Petersburg, 27th) says the wheat in that region is being harvested, (the Purple Straw) and the Woolfin would be ready in a week, and the prospect is good for a beautiful crop—but that more wheat will be required this year than usual for domestic purposes. The chinch bug which

had disappeared from the wheat, have again appeared, and fears are entertained of them for the corn.

R. Irby, Esq., of Nottoway, Va., in a letter to the same paper, says the wheat in Nottoway looks better than last year, and bids fair to make an average crop, but it is not out of danger, as a new generation of the chinch bug is commencing to show their ravages. Corn, small but healthy.

The Army Worm's ravages, can, it is said, be stopped by digging trenches—then turn the hogs in among them, who will devour them with great eagerness—give the hogs some nubbins afterwards.

#### IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS IN WHEAT CULTURE--THE WHEAT DRILL AND GUANO ATTACHMENT--PERUVIAN AND PHOSPHATIC GUANOS.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

Messrs. Editors:—In response to your call for information of the effect of Drill, in comparison with Broadcast culture, as exhibited by the growing crop of wheat, I will state, that I drilled my whole crop of wheat last fall with Bickford & Huffman's Drill with Guano attachment, and therefore my crop exhibits no experimental tests of those modes of culture. I have, however, as I think, abundant evidence of the superiority of the mode I adopted, in the fact, that even in this season, so extraordinarily unfavorable and fatal to wheat, I shall, if it rains well, and escapes subsequent disaster, reap more wheat than I ever did before; this being the first crop which I have ever grown by the exclusive use of the drill, or in which a Guano attachment was used in all of the drilling. This success must be attributed to the use of the aforesaid drill, because I happen to have in wheat this year my most inferior, or least improved land, and because the guano applied did not exceed 100 lbs. of Peruvian, per acre; or a mixture of Peruvian and Mexican at a less cost than 100 lbs. of the former.

All of the adjacent crops of broadcast wheat that I have seen, exhibited unmistakably to my observation, the great inferiority of that mode of culture, more particularly when exposed to such winters as the past; for having been more injured by the winter, they have been vastly more injured by Hessian fly, than those of drilled wheat. There are now to be seen, however, many sad examples of failure, even of drilled wheat, but they are the results either of September drilling or of the use of Gale wheat.

In respect to the effect of drilling in guano with wheat, as compared with its application broadcast, I will state, that where from any cause the drill failed to distribute guano, the wheat particularly in corn ground is very inferior, apparently by 50 per cent.—some indeed being not worth cutting, while that which received 100 lbs. of guano will probably yield 20 bushels, and in some instances 25 bushels per acre. I now speak of corn ground wheat—the difference is of course not so great in fallow wheat.

In Queen Anne's county, where the present wheat fields are generally more completely and deplorably destroyed by fly than I have ever before known, I have a field of corn ground wheat drilled with the aforesaid drill, applying 100 lbs. of the Peruvian; or 100 lbs. of Mexican and 50 lbs. of Peruvian; or 200 lbs. of Mexican per acre, which promises to yield doubly as much as the former crops of the farm, all of which were broadcasted, and those of the last few years guanoed with 150 lbs. of Peruvian Guano, broadcasted, per acre, and ploughed in with the wheat. The present crop is on corn

ground, which being quite free from grass, and the corn having been cut off at the ground and hauled off, was not ploughed, but was simply harrowed in both directions with chisel-toothed harrows, just previously to the drilling. In this crop the mixture of Peruvian and Mexican has produced a better effect than the simple Peruvian, and the simple Mexican better than either. This appears to me to be remarkable, because the Peruvian was undoubtedly a No. 1 article, weighing but 51 lbs. per bushel of sifted guano, and producing fine effect; and because, as I have been informed by many intelligent gentlemen in the neighborhood, their applications of Mexican Guano, broadcast, and in large quantities, have failed to produce valuable and immediate results, unless used in combination with Peruvian Guano.

The field on which the above crop is growing, has not yet been limed, or otherwise materially improved above its former condition.

As I have reason to suppose that they will not respond to your call, I will take the liberty of stating important facts upon this subject, which I have observed in the fields of other gentlemen.

In a piece of fertile new ground, on the farm of N. Goldsborough, Jr., where, but for the space occupied by stumps, the yield would probably average at least 30 bushels per acre over the whole field, the said drill was used for a time, drilling wheat at 2 bushels, and Peruvian Guano at 125 lbs. per acre—and afterwards, in consequence of detention from the frequent breaking of the wooden pins which hold the drill tubes in position, the said tubes were taken off, and the drill was used as a broadcaster, discharging wheat at the same or former rate, but guano at 200 lbs. per acre, and the wheat and guano were then plowed in together, neatly, in lands or beds 8 feet wide; and in this very satisfactory test the drilled, even with  $\frac{1}{2}$  less of guano per acre, is very decidedly superior to the broadcast. This field being protected by woods on the West, North and East, was covered with snow at the time of last winter's great storm.

Jas. N. Goldsborough followed a sod of four years standing, and dressed the field well with putrescent manure of the farm. It is drilled, in part, with the old Pierson Drill, and about 200 lbs. of Colombian Guano were broadcasted per acre, with very slightly perceptible effect from the guano. The other part was drilled with same wheat by Bickford & Huffman's Drill, with the same guano at not much, if any more than half of the above named rate per acre drilled in with the wheat; and in this case, the guano has produced a very striking and valuable effect. Of course the whole crop upon such land, so manured, is very fine, and therefore the effect produced as above stated, is the more remarkable.

In corn ground wheat at Dr. John C. Earle's, where the small quantity of 50 lbs. of Peruvian Guano per acre, was applied by Bickford & Huffman's Drill, the probable yield will be 20 bushels per acre, while that immediately adjoining, and drilled with the same drill, the same wheat being used at the same rate, and on the same day—but without guano—the wheat has been nearly destroyed, first by winter-killing, and subsequently by Hessian fly.

My neighbor, B. Haskins, Esq., who had never before used a drill of any kind, put in his present crop of wheat with one of the above named drills, applying 100 lbs. of Peruvian Guano per acre.

The whole crop is fine except that portion of his fallow which was drilled with Gale wheat, and from present appearances the corn ground wheat will yield doubly as much as any crop of corn ground wheat heretofore raised on his farm.

You will perceive from the above, that I am not only in favor of drilling wheat, but also of using Bickford & Huffman's Drill with Guano Attachment, unless there be a better implement to accomplish the same object, and of such, I have not heard.

As some who have been induced by reports of my experiments to purchase drills may have been disappointed in the results of their trials of them, I beg leave to avail of this occasion to make the following remarks:—

Drilling should be done lengthwise, and not crosswise of the ploughing, (unless the land has been very often harrowed, and even then it had better be avoided if possible,) or the drilling will be of unequal depth, some wheat being planted too deep, and other too shoal, and after the land settles in the winter it will form cups to hold water, as the ridges formed by the drill will cross the seams between the furrow slices of the plow. After plowing the field flat, or in broad and flat beds, clean and pulverize the surface, and pack the under soil by repeated harrowings and rolling, and let the soil be of such consistence, and use the drill tube at such angle, that the depth of soil which covers the grain in the bottoms of the drill furrows shall range from one to two inches. This may be ascertained by carefully thrusting down a pocket rule, or a small stick with a square end, by which the soil compressed by the point of the drill tube can be easily detected.

Previously to the drilling, run with a plow and clean out with a shovel all surface drains, observing to scatter the earth uniformly and as thinly as possible, by which means the damming of the surface water off from the drains will be avoided, and the whole of the ground, even the drains, will be occupied with wheat. After the drilling, pass through the drains again with the shovel, scattering the loose earth in them well off.

The drills for this latitude, where naked fields are exposed to hard frosts and sudden and repeated thaws, should be nine inches apart, because they fill up less rapidly than those which are closer, and there remains until the spring frosts are over some furrow for the protection of the wheat.

The guano should be dry and well pulverized and sifted; and I should prefer a mixture of some phosphatic guano with Peruvian, not only because it appears, as above shown, to act well, but because the mixture, especially of Colombian Guano, will not be so inclined to pack, but will flow more uniformly through the drill; and also because it is cheaper than the Peruvian. The guano box should be opened at every turning, and the guano stirred and broken down from the sides of the box by a small wooden paddle.

If any gentlemen will test the system above described with broadcasting upon alternate strips, the experiments being accurately and fairly conducted, I should like to see the result stated in the American Farmer.

I predict that the yield from the drilling will exceed that from broadcasting, even if the guano drilled in with the wheat shall be 30 per centum less than that applied to the broadcast.

In the drills sent out by Bickford & Huffman last year I discovered two defects, both of which however, can be easily remedied.

First—I think the pressure of the drill tubes upon the earth is too light. They should exert a pressure of about 14 lbs.—and they can be easily loaded to that amount, and tested by a common drone.

Secondly—The guano spindles which have 4 wire arms just at the bottom of the box, should have four additional arms inserted—1 arm at  $2\frac{1}{2}$ —1 at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ —1 at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the bottom of the box, observing to place them on opposite sides. Any one can insert them in a few minutes, by using a gimlet of proper size, and wire  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter. The additional arms, by stirring the guano from bottom to top of the box, will prevent it from arching.

Respectfully, &c.

M. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Ellenboro, near Easton, Md., June 22d, 1857.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

BALTIMORE, June 23d, 1857.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment—Present, Ramsay M'Henry, Esq., President, and Messrs F. Cooke, O. Bowie, J. N. Goldsborough, J. H. M'Henry, Chas. Ridgely of H., G. R. Dennis, and M. T. Goldsborough.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

A letter was received from Dr. S. P. Smith, of Alleghany, apologizing to the Committee for his absence from the meeting.

The President stated that the first business to come before the meeting, was the question as to the propriety of holding an exhibition the ensuing Fall—He stated that about \$6500 had been subscribed and guaranteed, to save the Society from loss, in case the exhibition was held, but that the city had not been as yet properly canvassed, and he was assured by several gentlemen, that there could be no doubt the amount required by the Society (\$10,000) would be secured.

Mr. O. Bowie then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which being seconded by Mr. J. H. M'Henry, were adopted:

Whereas, from the liberal subscriptions already received, and the representations of prominent citizens that the city has been but imperfectly canvassed, the Society has been induced to hope that the amount required (\$10,000) will be raised, and that it will be able to offer such a programme as will induce a larger and more attractive exhibition than has ever been held under its auspices.

1. *Resolved*, That the President be hereby authorized to publish the Premium List this day prepared, and to make all necessary arrangements for an exhibition to be held in October next, as soon as he shall be satisfied that \$10,000 have been subscribed or guaranteed to the Society, in aid of said exhibition.

2. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be, and are hereby tendered to such citizens as have already extended to us their aid; and that the agents of the Society are requested to continue their calls upon such gentlemen as have not already been visited.

Mr. J. H. M'Henry, from the 1st sub-Committee appointed at the last meeting, made the following report, which was read, considered and adopted:—

The undersigned sub-committee, appointed to prepare a premium list on Neat Cattle, Sheep, Swine and other quadrupeds, for the next Annual

Exhibition of the Society, respectfully report, that, in view of the determination of the Executive Committee to make the next Exhibition of the Society a more than usually attractive one, they have thought it advisable to recommend the annexed list of premiums. (See List of Premiums in this No.)

Your Committee recommends that a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the merits of cattle, sheep, goats, swine, or animals not included in the classified list.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. HOWARD MCHENRY,  
CHAS. RIDGELY,  
JOHN MERRYMAN.

Mr. M. T. Goldsborough, moved a reconsideration, which was concurred in. He then offered the following, to be appended to the report, which was dissented from:

"NOTE.—The Committee on Fat Sheep will consider the present prevailing habits and tastes of the majority of the consumers of mutton, in the markets of Maryland and adjacent cities, and in view of the same, decide between the competing specimens, having regard to the profits of the producer, in providing for the prevailing tastes of consumers."

Mr. O. Bowie offered as an amendment, that a Premium of \$60 be offered for the best county Team of not less than six yoke of Oxen. Mr. J. H. M'Henry, seconded the motion, and it was concurred in.

Mr. J. H. M'Henry moved that a premium of \$40 be offered for the second best Team, which was also concurred in, and the report as amended was then adopted.

Mr. O. Bowie, from the 2d sub-Committee, presented a report, which was read and adopted:

The Committee appointed to prepare the list of premiums for Horses and Mules, suggest that the premiums awarded to horses and mules shall be the same in amount as shall be determined on for cattle. They have not deemed it necessary to change the classification of the premium list. They would, however, recommend that separate premiums should be offered for colts and fillies, and that they shall not be brought into competition, as heretofore.—They can see no reason why any distinction should be made between horses and cattle in this respect, and that while separate premiums are awarded to bulls and heifers, colts and fillies are made to compete against each other, to the manifest disadvantage of the fillies, who in general have not had the same chance to develop their growth and good points, from the fact that much greater pains are usually taken to force colts intended to be kept for stock purposes, and it is these that are usually offered for premiums. Your Committee would therefore recommend the annexed list of premiums. (See List of Premiums in this No.)

ODEN BOWIE,  
JAMES N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Mr. Cooke, from the 3d sub-Committee, presented a report, which was considered, and amended, as published in the List of Premiums.

Mr. M. T. Goldsborough, from the 4th sub-Committee, offered a report, which was read, amended and adopted as published in the Premium list.

On motion of Mr. J. H. M'Henry, it was ordered, that two of the gentlemen appointed as judges shall be a quorum—and if but one of the judges shall be present, he shall have power to fill up vacancies, as he may deem necessary.



The Committee then proceeded to the appointment of Judges for the Exhibition, the names of which, together with the rules and regulations also adopted, will be found annexed to the premium list.

Test, SAMUEL SANDS, Gen'l Sec'y.

#### BALTIMORE MARKETS.—JUNE 27.

Since our last, there has been some fluctuation in the grain market—in the earlier part of the month, wheat declined somewhat; but on the arrival of the Persia stamer from Liverpool, prices again advanced. The intelligence had been received in England, of the unfavorable state of our crops, and the price, as we predicted would be the case, immediately advanced, tho' it is stated by the same arrival that the appearance of the crops of France, England, and particularly Ireland, were unusually fine. We have little doubt but that when this month's "Farmer" reaches the Marklane Corn Exchange, showing as it does, the true state of the case in this country, at the near approach of our harvest, a still further advance will take place. The receipts from this country were very light in Liverpool, compared with last year, and the stock being thus reduced there, has "caused great firmness in the trade."

Flour, Howard st. \$7.37 a \$7.50, being an advance of 25 a 37 cts., since the arrival of the steamer; Ohio, \$7 a 7.37; City Mills \$7.25 a \$7.50; Baltimore family \$10; extra \$9; Corn Meal, country, \$3.75, city \$4.25 per bbl.; Rye Flour, \$4 62 a 4.75. Wheat, is readily purchased when offered; the receipts are very light, but fair for this season; Reds, sales of good to prime at 180 to 185 cts., good to prime whites, 185 a 195 a 200c. Corn, is in fair demand, and prices steady, at 83 a 84 cts. for fair lots of white and yellow, 88 a 89 cts. for good to prime whites, and 86 a 87 cts. for good to prime yellow. Oats, prices rather dull, at 48 a 52 Md. and Va., and 55 a 58 cts. for Pa. Rye, Md. 95 cts., Pa., 103 cts. Pens, black eye \$3½ per bag of 2 bushels. Beans \$1.75 a \$2 per bush for Beans. Hay, prime baled \$20 a 22, loose \$18 a 20 per ton. Straw, Rye 15 a 16, and wheat \$10 a 11 per ton. Guano, of all kinds, no change from former quotations. Naval Stores, not much doing; Tar \$1.75 a 2; Pitch \$2; Spirits Turpentine 47 cents per gal. Cotton, at last advices from Europe, had advanced ½d.; the decrease in the receipts at the several ports in the U. S. for the last 6 months in comparison with last year is 547,000 bales; the decreased received in Great Britain, same time, was, 469,000 bales; in France, 101,000 bales, and to other parts 104,000 bales—sales at New York, at 14½ for mid. uplands, and 14½ cts. for New Orleans; at Baltimore uplands 13½ a 13½, mid. 15 a 15½, good mid. 15½ a 16; mid. fair 16 a 16½ cts. Beef, Cattle has declined, and recent movements of the butchers to counteract speculators, will probably cause a farther decline—sales at \$4 to \$6 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, averaging \$5.50. Hogs, sales, 9 a 9.50 per 100 lbs. nett. Sheep, \$2 a 3.50 per head. Potatoes, mercers, \$1.40 per bushel; new Potatoes \$3.50 a 4 per bbl. Plaster, Nova Scotia lump \$3 per ton; in bbls. ground \$1.37. Rice is firm at 5½ a 5½ cts. Sugar is dull, and prices are declining—the appearance of this crop, is said to be very good. Tobacco is being received more freely; the inquiry for it from shippers is good, and prices fully sustained, viz: Md. brown leaf, as in quality, \$9 a 10; infer. shortseconds 7.50 a 8.50; brown leafy 10 a 11, and extra 11 a 15; for Bay, best yellow, \$50, second do. \$40; yellow spangled 35 a 38; red do. 25

a 35; Seconds 14 a 16, and Tops 10 a 12—Ohio is also in good demand, and bought up as fast as received, at full rates; Kentucky tobacco is also in fair demand. Wool, is not animated, and prices have hardly been sustained—we quote unwashed 20 a 22 cts.; tub do. 31 a 33; pulled 20 a 29; half blood fleece 33 a 36; ¾ do. 37½ a 40; full do. 40 a 45; extra Saxon 45 a 50 per lb.

P. S.—The steamer Indiana has just arrived, with London dates 4 days later than the Persia—We have only time to make the following extract from the Liverpool Courier of 17th June:—

"Breadstuffs are buoyant and holders demand an advance.—Flour generally closed buoyant, and holders demand an advance. Price 6d. a 1s. higher.—Cotton steady, but prices unchanged.—Wheat is buoyant at an advance of 1s 2d.—Corn is steady.—Prime sides are dull at lower rates. Beef is quiet.—Pork is dull. Bacon is heavy. Lard is firm at an advance of 6d. a 1s. Produce—Sugar is dull. Rice is quiet. Rosin is dull.

London Market.—Barings' Circular quotes:—Sugar is dull at a decline of 6d. a 2s.—Coffee is buoyant. Tea—All qualities slightly advanced. Wheat is buoyant and all qualities considerably advanced."

FINE VEGETABLES.—We are indebted to Mr. John Sheffield, gardener at Mr. Hewlett's, for some of the finest specimens of cauliflower, asparagus, lettuce and parsnips we have ever seen. Mr. S. is a master hand at his business.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Among the new advertisements published this month, we call attention to the following:—

G. K. Tyler & Co., Baltimore, offer a new article, which has been often enquired for—pipe for conveying water from springs to the dwelling, barn-yards, &c.—it is of wood, in 8 feet lengths, which are united by socket joints, and can be made perfectly water tight, and laid down by a common farm hand, thus saving the expense (always very heavy) of a plumber—it is sold at about 6 cts. per foot. It is worthy of attention.

Hamilton Easter, Baltimore, offers to farmers and planters, dry goods of every description—his well known establishment has recently been re-opened at his new Marble Building, which of itself is the admiration of every citizen and stranger—and those who enter its lofty portals, will find a perfect bee-hive, and a splendor and magnificence, which if it does not put in the shade the far famed establishment of Stewart, of New York, in any thing else (and we don't know but that it does in every respect) will certainly do so in this,—that its counters will be found daily thronged with the countless beauties for which our city is so far-famed. No stranger should visit our city without visiting Easter's Marble Building.

Geo. A. Mills, Baltimore, offers a great variety of House-keeping articles, which every lady must have to make her establishment complete. May we ask our friends to give him a call, and help on a young beginner—he will be found reasonable in his prices, and accommodating to his customers,—and worthy of their patronage.

Mr. A. B. Patterson, Baltimore, gives some strong testimony in favor of the Mexican guano he offers for sale.

J. J. & F. Turner, Baltimore, present additional

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testimonials of De Burg's Ammoniated Super Phosphate of Lime.

Chas. A. Clark, of Halifax, Va., who advertises 3,500 acres of land for rent, writes us that he would now prefer to sell—the land is divided into 300 acre tracts, instead of 800 as advertised.

E. B. C. Cash, of Cheraw, S. C. offers 4000 acres of land in South Carolina—it is worthy the attention of those wishing to settle in the gallant Palmetto State.

Edw. Sears, Gloucester, Va., offers 9,500 acres of land in that and neighboring counties—this is a far more certain field for investment than the West.

Wm. Reybold, of Delaware, offers Cotswold Bucks for sale; the celebrity of his flock is well known, and the premiums he always receives wherever he exhibits his sheep, has established his character as one of the best breeders of this kind of stock in our country.

Jno. Kettlewell, Baltimore, presents his claims to the support of Agriculturist, for his Manipulated Guano. We must acknowledge we have great faith in the union of the Ammoniac and Phosphatic Guanoes.

Jno. S. Reese & Co., Baltimore, also renew their appeal for the same article, and declare that in no instance has it failed to fully equal the best Peruvian Guano in its effects.

Hugh Brickhead, jr., Baltimore, offers a small tract of land near this city, in one of the most healthy and respectable neighborhoods, and well suited for a country seat, or a dairy establishment.

Wm. Jessup, Baltimore Co. has Cotswold Bucks and Ewes of different ages, and not having sufficient pasturage for his large flock, will dispose of them on very reasonable terms—those wishing to obtain animals to breed from, had better accept Mr. J's. invitation to visit him.

Turner & Yardly, Baltimore, keep every description of lumber on hand, and are very handy for shipping.

R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., offers Turnip, Millet, and Buckwheat Seed.

R. H. Evans, offers Walnut Lawn farm for sale again, the former purchaser not being able to comply with the terms.

Those intending to visit Chestertown, to witness the trial of Reapers, Mowers, &c. will see that the steamboat Herald has been chartered by the President of the Md. State Society to carry passengers to the place of trial.

G. V. Scott, Petersburg, Va. offer Tile from the Roslin Tile Works.

S. Ault & Son, Baltimore, a variety of Seeds.

W. W. Dingee & Co., York, Pa., present claims for their Threshing Machinery.

E. Whitman & Co., Baltimore, among numerous other matters, offer their Threshing Machines, Separators, Horse Powers, &c.

R. Sinclair, jr. & Co., also offer Threshers, Horse Powers, &c., and a great variety of other Agricultural Machinery, Field Seeds, &c.

C. Warns, Elkridge Landing, Md. pigs and bee hives.

The Philadelphia Guano Co's Agency, Baltimore, offer strong appeals in favor of their Phosphatic Guanoes, (Colombian and Mexican)—and give proofs of the value of the guanoes sold by them.

Thos. Norris, offers the Bickford & Huffman Drill,

with guano attachment—this is the machine alluded to by Mr. Goldsborough.

We shall have a small lot of imported Mediterranean Wheat, price not yet known—but will be sold at cost and charges.

L. P. Tod, and others, offer a valuable tract of land in Va.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of the power vested in us by the will of M. L. Spindle, deceased, we will sell privately, if we can, if not, then at public auction, on the 15th day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the well known estate called CORBIN HALL, containing EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of River Flats. This farm lies beautifully on the Rappahannock River, in the county of Middlesex, about three miles above Urbana, and is bounded on the North and South by two creeks, one of which is navigable for vessels of ordinary size. In point of healthiness and fertility, this farm is unsurpassed by any other in that region, and is, by experiment, susceptible of a high state of improvement by the use of lime.—The farm has been cultivated in the three field system, each field containing about 500 acres, leaving an ample sufficiency of wood land for the support of the farm, and is enclosed by a fence of three quarters of a mile long. This farm possesses all the advantages of the river, such as fish and oysters, wild fowl, and the convenience of putting off grain, &c. The improvements consist of a DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, and the necessary out houses.

This property will be shown to persons wishing to view it, by Mr. Ingram, the manager on the estate, or Mr. James W. Fisher or John W. Callis, who live on adjoining farms.

We believe the title to be good, but conveying as we do, we shall convey only such title as is vested in us under the said will.

### TERMS:

One-third cash, the balance in one, two and three years payments, the deferred payments to carry interest from the date of sale, and to be secured by deed of trust on the farm. Address,

L. P. TOD,

Port Royal, Caroline county, Va.

JAMES SPINDLE,

JOHN BIRD,

Occupacia, Essex county, Va.

jyl-3t

## THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, WALNUT LAWN,

IS one of the healthiest places known, and can now be bought a very great bargain.

The former purchaser not being able to comply with terms, I have purchased it back, and can now afford to sell far below its real value and upon terms to suit. The crops will be sold low, together with the stock. For further information address

R. H. EVANS, Box 634, Baltimore.

P. S.—I will take \$10,000 in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Stock in part payment.

jyl-4f

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# GRAIN DRILLS! GRAIN DRILLS!!

## I WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS PARTICULARLY TO BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS.

The GUANO ATTACHMENT to said Drill is, so far as my knowledge extends, the only efficient distributor of Guano in use. Having sold many of them several seasons past, and had the satisfaction to hear but one universal report of entire satisfaction from those that have used them.

I have, in former advertisements, warned those who wish to purchase a good Drill to give their orders early, in order to secure a good Drill: some of my customers say that this warning is a "trick of the trade," but some who were disappointed last year, have given their orders more than a month ago, as they felt the effect of not taking the warning

last year; being compelled to purchase some other Drill, which is now to be laid aside as worthless, so far as the guano is concerned. Over three hundred have already been ordered up to this time from Baltimore alone. If orders are handed in early, farmers may be supplied with this excellent Drill; but there is no certainty, when seeding time has come. I say to all, order early or you may be disappointed. The Drill has proved itself to be just the thing, as hundreds are read to testify. Awaiting your orders for Drills, or any other Agricultural Implement or Machinery,

I remain the public's obedient servant,

**THOMAS NORRIS,**  
No. 48 Light Street, Balt.

jyl

## REAPERS AND MOWERS.

In bringing his Reaping and Mowing Machines again to the notice of farmers, the subscriber would respectfully remind those who wish to purchase machines, of the importance of making a good selection amongst the various kinds now advertised for sale. It is very true, every successful reaper in the world, without exception, is a Hussey Reaper. There are deviations in several particulars from the bonafide Hussey machine, yet no successful reaper or mower was ever built, that did not embrace the grand principle, invented and put in successful operation by the subscriber in 1833; and no successful one will ever be built without it. From 1833 his Reaper stood alone as the only valuable machine, for twelve years; and for efficiency and durability, stands unrivalled at the present day.

Many farmers, after using the bonafide Hussey machine with success for several years, have been induced, through liberal offers and extravagant puffing, reluctantly to try others, and have in many instances turned back to the Hussey machines to finish cutting their crops.

Altho' I may not be able to boast of the wealth of some manufacturers of Reapers, yet I have saved money enough to be able to invent, and construct a Steam Plough, which received the award of a silver cup and a diploma at the late Indiana State Fair, at Indianapolis, for Ploughing six furrows at once,

in heavy soil, and the same Steam Plough will show itself again on the Prairies next summer, where it has 42,000 acres already engaged. While I have not drawn money from the pockets of farmers to enrich myself, other manufacturers have become rich through my invention; and Hon. gentlemen, misled by the clamour of such manufacturers have withheld from me, what equity and justice would give me, (the extension of my patent) not that the farmers are to be benefited by it, for the grasping manufacturers are to be made richer, at the expense of the farmers, and my privation, and these manufacturers are the identical persons whose clamours have been listened to in Washington, and who took up my Invention to make money by it, after I had endured the toil, expense and vexation to produce a valuable implement for the farmer through fourteen long years without profit; for such were the difficulties attending the early introduction of the machine that but little profit could be made by it, before the Patent had run out.

Farmers may feel assured that my machine will be better this year than in any previous year.

Efforts will probably be used by interested parties, to force other machines into market, by the usual method of running mine down, but I trust that farmers will consult their own interest, and send their orders to me at an early day.

The price of a Reaper, in the most simple form will be one hundred dollars, with the usual increase for mowing and forward wagon wheels.

**OBED HUSSEY,**  
BALTIMORE, MD

marl-

## GRAIN CRADLES.

We call attention to our improved IRON BRACED CRADLES, and the pattern best adapted for Southern use, or for heavy Crops. We are making and have on hand 100 dozen with warranted Seythes attached—which we will sell Wholesale or Retail. Also for sale, PENNSYLVANIA & EASTERN CRADLES. Merchants preferring Cradles taken apart and boxed, can be accommodated.

jyl-11

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., Baltimore, Md.



# HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA.

This most delightful Summer Resort—the “bright particular” locality of all the sunny South—is now the sole property of the undersigned, and will be opened on the 1st of June next, and each successive June following. I engage to make it to the seekers for health, recreation, gaiety, and good living, supremely attractive.

For health, no mountain retreat can be safer, at any season of the year. It is as exempt from disease in August, and September, and October, as in April, May, or June. Indeed, the first three are infinitely the most pleasant of the season. The weather is milder, the sea breeze balmy, and the luxuries of the salt water, are to be had of finer quality, and in greater profusion. There is no more inviting spot on the whole Atlantic Seaboard. It is strictly true of it, what the Poet hath said:

“Oh! if there be an Elysium on earth, it is this, it is this!” That visitors may safely seek its attractions at all seasons of the year, I submit the following letters of Drs. Jarvis, Archer, Semple, Shield, Hope, Mallory, Simkins and Vaughan, and of James S. French, Esq., who, for nearly ten years, was the proprietor of the establishment. My own experience and observation for more than thirty years past, are to the same effect.

JOS. SEGAR, Proprietor.

Old Point Comfort, April 25th, 1857.

FORT MONROE, VA., Feb. 11, 1857.

My Dear Sir:—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday asking my opinion as to the “character of Old Point Comfort for health, and particularly as to its exemption from disease of a bilious character.”

A residence of three years at Old Point Comfort as the Surgeon of this Post, enables me to bear full testimony to its well known salubrity, and the reputation it has heretofore enjoyed in its exemption from the ordinary forms of disease, especially those of a malarial or febrile nature, usually prevailing during the spring or autumnal months in other sections of the country and neighborhood.

The records of the military hospital for years past further confirm my own experience, not only in this fortunate exemption from that class of disease ordinarily arising from malaria, but in the less frequency as well as diminished severity of those epidemics that have, from time to time, prevailed in almost every portion of our country.

I remain yours, very respectfully,  
N. S. JARVIS, M. D., Surgeon U. S. A.

Jos. Segar, Esq., Roseland, Va.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7, 1856.

My Dear Sir:—Your favor requesting my opinion as to the general healthiness of Old Point Comfort, is received, and I hasten to reply.

I resided at Old Point, as Post Surgeon and as Physician, upwards of twenty years, and I have no hesitation in saying, that there are few, if any localities in the United States, more healthy at all seasons of the year.

I know of no place more exempt from bilious diseases, and I have never known a case of intermittent fever to originate there.

In fine, I consider visitors from any climate as safe from disease, at Old Point Comfort, during the autumn months, as they would be in the mountains; or any where at the North. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
R. ARCHER.

JOSEPH SEGAR, Esq., Old Point Comfort.

HAMPTON, Aug. 18, 1856.

Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to comply with your request to state my opinion of the salubrity of Old Point Comfort, during the summer and autumn.

Having practised medicine for the last ten years among the residents and visitors, and having been frequently employed to attend the Garrison, I am entirely satisfied that the place is entirely exempt from bilious fevers of all kinds—the very few such cases which have fallen under my treatment, having been clearly traceable to exposure at some notorious miasmatic locality.

Visitors at Old Point are as perfectly safe, at any season, from intermittent and remittent fever, as they would be in any mountainous region. Patients suffering in such regions from bronchial affections, particularly asthma, are uniformly benefited by a visit to Old Point.

I can also state that several army surgeons have informed me that the sick reports show less sickness at Fort Monroe than any military post in the Union.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. WM. SEMPLE, M. D.

JOSEPH SEGAR, Esq., Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort.

HAMPTON, Aug. 23d, 1856.

Dear Sir:—Yours of yesterday's date, asking my opinion of the health of Old Point Comfort, is before me.

I have been practising medicine in Hampton and Old Point for 15 years, and consider it as healthy a place as any that I know on the face of the earth. I do not remember having seen there a case of remittent or intermittent fever that was not contracted elsewhere.

Very respectfully,  
S. R. SHIELD.

JOSEPH SEGAR, Esq., Roseland.

HAMPTON, Aug. 23d, 1856.

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your queries contained in your note of the 7th inst., it gives me pleasure to state that, in my opinion, Old Point Comfort is as healthy a locality as any on the Atlantic coast.

Persons from any part of our country may remain there through the entire year with perfect safety. The endemic diseases of all this region, I may add, have become very much modified of late, as any one at all familiar with the causes which produce them, might, upon the slightest observation, perceive. An ordinary case of bilious fever seldom requires more than two or three days treatment.

I have not, during a practice of more than five years in this vicinity, seen a case of intermittent or bilious fever which originated at Old Point.

Yours, truly,

JESSE P. HOPE.

JOSEPH SEGAR, Esq., Roseland.

Joseph Segar, Esq., Hygeia Hotel.

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 25th, 1856.

Dear Sir:—In regard to the health of Old Point, I have only to remark, that having been familiar with the place ever since my boyhood, I speak confidently when I declare it to be among the healthiest spots on the Continent of America. Bilious and ague fevers are unknown there, while in all our epidemics it has escaped unharmed. I would sooner take my chance at Old Point to avoid those diseases in summer and fall than the mountains, or even at the White Sulphur. For 8 years I resided in the vicinity of Old Point, and for the remainder of my life in Norfolk, thus affording me ample opportunity of ascertaining the fact in question. Since 1819, when the extensive public works were commenced, Old Point has contained quite a large population, made up of the Military and persons connected with the Engineer Department, to say nothing of other citizens and visitors. These have enjoyed, at all seasons, an unexampled share of excellent health.

The U. S. Government has, on several occasions, sent troops to Old Point from other stations to recruit their health, and with the desired effect. What induced this was, doubtless, the favorable reports of the Army Surgeons as to the sanitary character of the place. We cannot account for tastes nor can we control fashion; but it has always been a matter of surprise to me that visitors should leave the Point just at the time when it is most pleasant. The latter part of August and the whole of September are among the healthiest and most agreeable periods to remain at Old Point; for the air is bracing and yet mild during the day, and at night you sleep comfortably under a blanket. Hog fish and oysters are of much finer flavour than in July, and the fishing far better than in the extreme heat of the summer. No one within the broad limits of the Old Dominion can have failed to appreciate the beauty of our Indian Summer (so called). This, while it endures some few weeks in other localities, lasts the whole fall at the Point, commencing about the 20th of August. I can give no stronger proof of the earnestness and sincerity of my convictions on this head, than by declaring that if the authorities would grant me permission to erect a cottage on the beach, I would gladly avail myself of the privilege with a view to residing there all summer and fall with my family. But I will not enlarge on this topic. There is, and there can be, no dispute on the subject, since all who know the place will endorse every word I have uttered. The health of Old Point, and its exemption from the fall diseases of our climate, are facts too well established to admit of cavil or doubt, indeed, to quote the words of a conspicuous politician, it is a “*fixed fact*.”

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
F. MALLORY, M. D.

NORFOLK, Aug. 24, 1856.

Joseph Segar, Esq.: Dear Sir—Having spent my school-boy days in immediate vicinity to Old Point, and somewhat familiar for many years with the hygeia condition

## AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

of the people—residents and guests, who annually assembled there—I am enabled to answer your enquiry with entire confidence in the correctness of my own conclusions. This experience has satisfied me that no locality, in our latitude, can be more healthy. Unconnected with "the main," save by a narrow strip of beach land, which is only partially covered with a stunted vegetation; its sources every where washed by the salt ocean wave, and without a single sunken spot where vegetable humus can gather, it seems to me utterly impossible that malaria can be generated there, or that noxious airs can reach it from any portion of the adjacent country. Come from whatever point of the compass the winds may, *they are sea breezes* still, and could scarcely waft a poisonous exhalation from the distant shores abroad.

In my estimation, fevers of a bilious remittent or intermittent type might as soon be expected to originate on the highest peak of the Blue Ridge as on the clean, barren sand plane on which the Hygeia Hotel is built.

Yours, truly, J. J. SIMKINS.

HAMPTON, VA., MARCH 30, 1857.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter requesting my opinion of the general healthiness of Old Point Comfort, and particularly as to its exemption from bilious diseases.

In reply to your inquiry, it gives me pleasure to state, that I know of no place in Virginia with which Old Point Comfort will not, in that respect, favourably compare; and I do not remember ever a case of bilious fever which originated at that place.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. R. VAUGHAN, M. D.

Jos. Segar, Esq., Roseland.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 25, 1856.

My Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of 29th instant, I can only say, that the healthiest spot I have ever known is Old Point Comfort; and this I say after a residence there of eight or nine years. A very mistaken notion prevails as to its health in August and the fall months, and there are persons who deem it unsafe to remain there at such times. My own experience teaches me that, for comfort and health, Old Point is far more desirable in August and the fall months than earlier. Fish and oysters are in greater perfection, and no climate can be purer or more delightful, or healthier. At any season of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter, I would as soon take my chance for health there as at the White Sulphur Springs, or any watering place in America.

Yours, very truly,

JAMES S. FRENCH.

Jos. Segar, Esq., Roseland, Elitz. City Co., Va.

jel-3t

## NO RISK IN ORDERING A THRESHING MACHINE FROM W. W. DINGEE & Co.

W. W. DINGEE & Co., York, Pa., have finished ready to ship, fifty two-horse Railway Powers and Threshers. By comparison, our machines will be found to be more complete, and 25 per cent. less in price than any other. The advantages of the Railway Power are, that two horses are capable of doing the same amount of work per day that four do in the lever power, and the horses require no driver. With our Power the Grain Fan may be driven at the same time with the Thresher, when desirable. The machine made by us has been in general use for 15 years in Pennsylvania and New York. All our machines are run before leaving the shop, which insures each machine to be in the very best working order. A satisfactory guarantee will be given as to performance of machine. In short, persons wishing to order, may make terms and conditions to suit themselves; all we ask to know is, that they are responsible men. Persons making threshing a business, will find our machine particularly adapted to their wants, as our late improvements make it the most durable and convenient machine in use. With each machine are sent fixtures for hulling clover seed—thus making the machine answer a double purpose. For price and full description, see advertisement in June No. American Farmer, or write at once to W. W. Dingee & Co., and receive a Circular.

jyl-1t

**PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EX-**  
ecuted in the neatest manner, on reasonable terms, at this Office. Orders solicited.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, &C. THOMAS NORRIS.

(OF THE LATE FIRM OF RICE & NORRIS.)

**W**OULD respectfully inform his friends and customers, farmers and dealers generally, that he is prepared to furnish as heretofore, all that is useful and valuable in the way of Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Garden Tools, Field and Garden Seeds. It would be too much of a task to name the almost innumerable variety of Implements—would say that there is scarcely anything in his line from the oldest to the latest improvement, or newly invented article that he is not prepared to furnish on equal terms with any other houses in this city. He would particularly call the attention of farmers to MANNY'S REAPER and MOWER, which gave so much satisfaction last season. It is now ready for the approaching harvest, improved in all points indicating the slightest defect heretofore, and is now doubtless the very best combined Machine in the market; order early if you would secure this Machine.

**GRAIN DRILLS.**—Those in want of a good and reliable Grain Drill, with Guano or Seed Attachment, can only have their expectations freely met by purchasing BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S DRILL, the only efficient Guano distributor I have any knowledge of; order this Machine early, or you may be disappointed, as may were last season, by ordering too late.

**DEWEY'S PATENT WIRE SPRING GLEANER.**—Every farmer should have this valuable implement, by which all the wheat may be saved.

**GRANT'S Grain Cradles, WOLFE'S ditto,** with best English Scythes, Grass Scythes and Snathes, Revolving and Independent Teeth Horse Rakes, Large hand or Loaf Rakes, the very best hand Grain and Hay Rakes in the market, made for real service. VANWICKER'S Wheat Fans, warranted to give entire satisfaction. MONTGOMERY'S Rockaway Fan, well known as a good Fanning Mill.

**Horse Powers and Threshing Machines,** of various sizes and prices, which give the best satisfaction to all that have tried them. Ploughs of every description. Cultivators, Harrows, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Straw Cutters, Corn and Cob Crushers, Farm Mills, &c., &c. Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, &c., &c.

THOMAS NORRIS,

jyl-1t Agricultural Store, No. 48 Light St., Balt.

## SINCLAIR & CO'S., NEW CROP TURNIP SEED, IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

**RUTA BAGA Turnip Seed—**  
**DALES HYBRID Seed—ABER-**  
**DEEN Seed—Finest sorts for**  
**stock. RED TOP WHITE**  
**FLAT Seed—LARGE WHITE FLAT Seed—**  
**Extra fine table sorts. Also WHITE TANKARD,**  
**WHITE STONE, NORFOLK Turnip Seed—Imported.**  
Stock Turnips should be sown from 1st to 20th July, and the Table Turnip about the 10th August.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

jyl No. 62 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

**B**UCKWHEAT AND MILLET SEED, just received, and for Sale by R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.,  
jyl-1t 62 Light Street Baltimore.

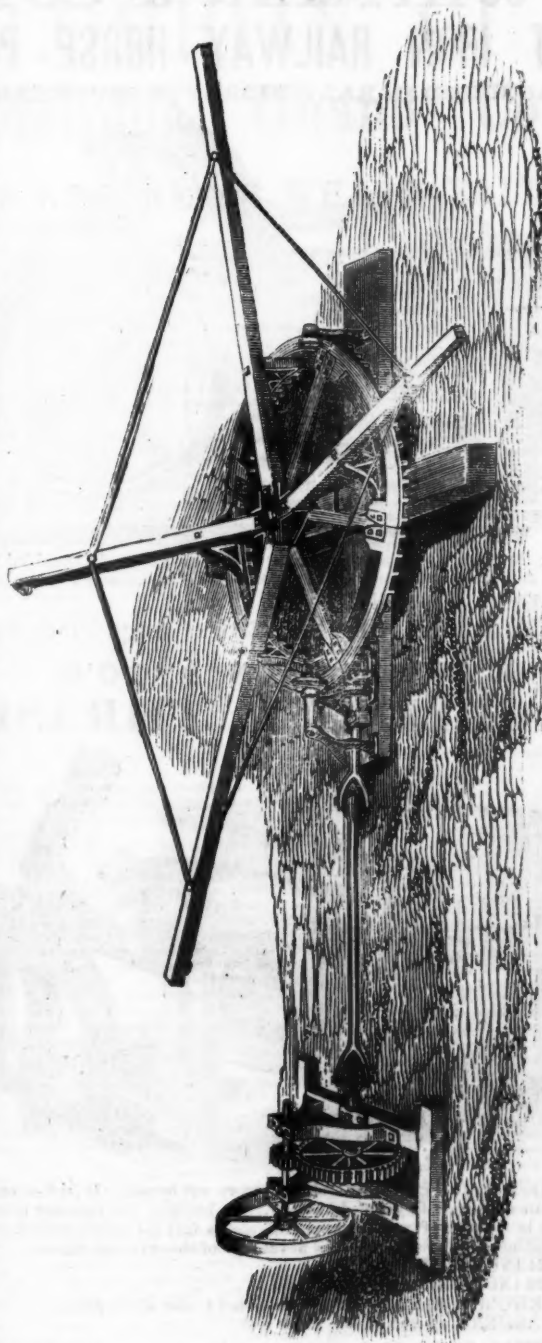
**FOR SALE.**—One full CHESTER SOW, 2 years old, with eight pigs. A CHESTER SOW, a year and a half old, had nineteen pigs. Two pair of SHOATS, three months old. One young SOW, a year old, half gone in pig, full Chester. Also, two dozen HIVE and BEEES.  
C. WARNS.

For sale by

Elk Ridge Landing, Md.

STRICTLY AGRICULTURAL & CO'S PREMIUM

# SINCLAIR & CO'S PREMIUM BEVEL GEARED SEGMENT HORSE POWER NO. 2.



The above Figure is a correct representation of our late Improved Bevel Geared Segment Horse Power No. 2, and the same that received the First Premium from the Maryland Agricultural Society, in 1854 and 1855. It is, excellent in every particular. We make a smaller size of same construction. Price of No. 1, \$100; No. 2, \$125. Capacity of No. 1, 2 mules; No. 2, 6 to 8 mules. For large wheat growers, we decidedly recommend the No. 2 machine.

**R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.**  
Warehouses, 58, 60 & 62 Light Street, Baltimore.



AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

**E. WHITMAN & CO'S**  
**WROUGHT IRON RAILWAY HORSE POWER.**  
MANUFACTURED IN BALTIMORE FOR SOUTHERN USE.



The experience of 20 years in the manufacture of this Horse Power, has enabled us to present one that cannot be broken, and one that is worth a score of the Cast Iron Railway Powers, which are hawked and peddled about the country. Price, \$110

E. WHITMAN & CO., 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

**E. WHITMAN & CO'S**  
**IRON CYLINDER THRASHER.**



This is the only Thrasher that cannot be broken or worn out by use. If its first cost is a little more than some others, yet its quality, safety and durability fully justifies the increase in cost, and makes it decidedly the cheapest in the end of any machine sold, and in fact it is often remarked, that no Farmer will buy any other machine, who understands the advantage of this over all others.

PRICE OF 24 INCH THRASHER, - - - - - \$60

PRICE OF 20 INCH THRASHER, - - - - - 50

If a STRAW CARRIER is attached, \$15 will be added to the above prices.

COMMON THRASHERS also on hand. Price \$40.

E WHITMAN & CO., 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

# COLOMBIAN GUANO.

## Philadelphia Guano Company,

### No. 5 O'DONNELL'S WHARF, BALTIMORE.

It can hardly be necessary to call the attention of the intelligent farmer to this most valuable manure. It has been tried quite extensively throughout this state and Virginia, as well as in many Southern States, and we are continually receiving the most flattering accounts of its action upon the soil. In the majority of cases, it is unquestionably the most valuable fertilizer ever presented to the public. Its superiority over Peruvian as a permanent manure is too well known to require any elucidation from us. The following remarks, however, may place the subject in its true light in the eyes of those who have not yet become acquainted with its merits.

The theory of the action of this guano is very simple. The growing plant must have a certain amount of inorganic matter, or it cannot thrive. Chlorine, sulphuric acid, soda, silica, lime, phosphoric acid, alumina, iron and other ingredients are all needed for the full and complete development of the plant. If the soil possess these substances in sufficient quantity, there is no difficulty in forcing an abundant growth. This is the reason why Peruvian guano is succeeded so well on the poor lands of this State. Lying idle or comparatively so, for a number of years they have accumulated by the gradual decomposition of the subsoil, and by the action of the scanty vegetation which grew upon them, a large stock of inorganic matters, but being deficient in ammonia, they needed the peculiar stimulus which that substance imparts to vegetation. The feeble growth which they were able to sustain, could not appropriate the elements so abundantly supplied, and the crops upon them starved in the midst of plenty. Peruvian Guano gave to the plants the necessary vigor, and enabled them to draw freely upon these great stores of mineral matters. It has been demonstrated, however, that Peruvian Guano does not in itself possess a sufficient amount of these inorganic substances to keep up the fertility of the land. A time, therefore, inevitably arrives when this guano is incapable of augmenting the growth of plants to any considerable extent. By forcing vegetation, it creates a demand upon the soil for its inorganic materials, and to that extent impoverishes it.

If the character of the staple crops of Maryland be taken into consideration, it is easy to see what inorganic substance is most heavily drawn upon. Indian Corn, as shown by all analysis of its ashes, consumes a prodigious amount of phosphates. Tobacco also takes a great deal of inorganic matter, and this is permanently removed, as the whole crop is sent away. Live stock diminishes the amount of Phosphates by the amount required for their bones. It is evident then that the principal drain upon the soil is that which carries off the Phosphates. It is also perfectly clear that these must be restored in some way, if the farmer would keep up the fertility of his land.

To get these important ingredients he must resort to bone dust, to Mexican, or to Colombian Guano. Of the former article there is a limited supply, and for the amount of phosphoric acid it contains, the price is high. Mexican Guano supplies phosphate of lime cheaply and abundantly. In it the phosphate of lime is believed to exist in the same state of combination in which it occurs in bones. In Colombian Guano, however, it is found in a different form, the peculiar advantages will be understood by perusing the following extract from Dr. Piggot's report:

You have requested me to state the advantages which might be expected to be derived from this fertilizer in view of its chemical constitution. The first and most evident, is the uncommonly large proportion of Phosphoric Acid which it contains. It is by far the richest known source of this valuable substance. The amount of phosphoric acid which is contained in the 87.95 parts of neutral phosphate of lime, belonging to the sample analyzed, would, if combined with lime, in the proportion to form bone-phosphate, make 100 14 parts of that compound. Hence it follows, as a matter of necessity, that in the decomposition of this manure in the soil, about 12 per cent. more phosphoric acid will be given to the plant, than could

possibly be extracted from the same quantity of bone earth, by the same solvents.

Another important consideration, is the greater solubility of this phosphate in ammoniated water. As all rain water, and most soils, contain ammonia, and as the organic part of this guano, when decomposed, generates a small quantity of the same alkali, the manure, while in the soil, will be acted upon by water, holding ammonia in solution. Now, this induces in the neutral phosphate a change which does not take place in bone earth. On the latter, it has no action whatever, but it converts the former into bone phosphate, by combining with a portion of phosphoric acid, to form phosphate of ammonia. Colombian Guano may therefore be regarded as playing a very important part in the fixation of the volatile alkali.

The permanency of this manure is a matter so well understood by every practical farmer, that it requires no comment. Very respectfully yours, &c., A. SNOWDEN PIGGOT.

OFFICE INSPECTOR OF GUANO, 11 Exchange Building.  
Analysis of an average sample of "Colombian Guano," imported by Wm. F. Murdoch, Esq., Agent of the "Philadelphia Guano Company," March 17th, 1836, in the "Mary Elizabeth."  
Phosphoric Acid, - - - - - 40.35  
Lime, &c., - - - - - 59.75  
40.35 per cent. of Phosphoric Acid is equal to 87.31 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime. WM. SMITH REESE.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF COLOMBIAN GUANO.

1.—It is by far the richest source of phosphoric acid for the farmer yet known, containing one-third more than ground bones.  
2.—It contains less than one-fourth of the water always present in the Peruvian, and 20 to 30 per cent. less than any other guano—consequently, it can be packed in bags, at a diminution of one-fourth the freight and packages, besides the convenience of handling, and subsequent value of bags.

3.—It is sold in fine powder, and does not require sieving, as do the Peruvian and other Guanos, in order to their uniform application.

4.—It does not injure the nails of the laborer in sowing, on account of the absence of lumps, and for the same reason it can be applied in one-half the time, with a drill, with perfect uniformity. Whereas, guano containing lumps cannot be distributed uniformly, even with the aid of a drill.

DAVID STEWART, M. D.,  
Chemist of Md. State Agricultural Society.

The practical value of this guano will be perceived by the following extract from the American Farmer, giving actual results of direct experiment:

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—We have heard casually of some trials of the Colombian Guano, showing very favorable results from its application, and have reason in our own experience to be much pleased with it, where we have been able to give it a fair trial; especially as to the permanency of its action. A statement from Mr. J. W. Brown, a farmer of Prince George's County, gives very strong testimony in its favor, estimating its effects upon corn last year as one third greater than Peruvian or Manipulated Guano used in same quantity, and thus far this season superior to Peruvian on wheat. We should be very glad to hear from others of our subscribers who have used it.

We have been at some pains to determine the best fertilizer for this crop from the experience of practical men, and do not hesitate in our preference for a combination of Peruvian with Colombian or Mexican Guano. The writer has now such emphatic evidence on the growing crop of wheat, of the permanent effect of the Colombian Guano obtained from the Philadelphia Guano Co., and applied the first week of last June, that he gives that the preference decidedly over the Mexican for his own land. The experience of others satisfies them with the Mexican, and its lower price recommends it. The combination and thorough mixing of either of these with Peruvian, will produce probably the greatest effect of both. This mixing is not essential, however, and they may be, and are most usually applied separately. Peruvian Guano alone ensures a good crop—Mexican alone a poor crop—but Peruvian and Mexican together, a crop much superior to Peruvian alone. An intelligent correspondent of the Petersburg Farmer, Mr. R. H. Crawley, in narrating his experiment of last

## AMERICAN FARMER — ADVERTISER.

year, says: "The difference in favor of that portion of the field which had the application, both of Peruvian and Mexican, was so perceptible as to make a streak through the field, which could be perceived half a mile throughout the growth, and when it came to the knife I am certain that one plant was worth two; and after it was cured, I think I could have picked nearly every plant out, though it was mixed in the barns."

We also call attention to the following from Pennsylvania:

### COLOMBIAN GUANO.

Col. Samuel Rengwalt, a very intelligent and successful farmer in Chester County, Pennsylvania, states: "The result of my experience in the use of Colombian Guano are of the most favorable character. Aware that the fertility of the soil could only be preserved by restoring to it the phosphates of which it is so largely deprived by every crop, I was not prepared for such decided benefits as I have realized. Its effect upon my corn crop was so marked as to attract the attention of every observer. It was my first experiment with it. The circumstances under which it was made were favorable for affording a fair test. In adjoining fields, the soil of which was of the same character, and equally well tilled, my neighbor and myself planted our corn, determined to omit nothing to ensure a good yield. The season (that of 1856) was unfavorable from protracted drought. I applied the Guano by mixing about 300 lbs. of plaster of paris to 100 lbs. of the former. About four table spoonfuls were scattered to each hill—dropping the corn on it and covering it with earth about 3½ inches deep.

My neighbor, an excellent farmer, relied upon the ordinary fertilizers. A very marked difference in the crops of the two fields soon became apparent. The plants in mine grew vigorously and attained great size. The principal benefit however, was exhibited where it was most wanted, and which is characteristic of the phosphates, viz: in the ears. They were of unusual size, found not here and there, but uniformly throughout the entire field. My yield was 100 bushels to the acre.

The crop of my neighbor was stunted—the ears very small and the yield not over 30 bushels to the acre.

Nor have the advantages derived from it as a top-dressing to our grass fields been less decided. He adds further that the Colombian Guano was extensively used last fall, by farmers in this and the adjoining townships, on their wheat crops, with the most encouraging results."

Dr. Webb, on one of his farms in New Jersey, where the Colombian Guano was used, reports the most decided benefits to have resulted.

W. J. Taylor, Esq., a gentleman of great intelligence, and eminent as an agricultural chemist, in a letter dated in Worcester County, Maryland, May 25th, 1857, states: "It is with pleasure I write you of the satisfaction gentlemen express in this section of the country, who have made use of the Rock Guano, (Colombian.) The finest crop of wheat which is to be seen is from the use of this article.—The advantages are also to be seen on grass where it has been applied as a top-dressing."

To these testimonials we might add numerous others, but we deem it unnecessary. Evidence of its inestimable value are not confined to our own country—they are confirmed by agriculturists in England. Mr. Robert Bell, an eminent Merchant, of Liverpool, under date of May 15, 1857, states: "Respecting this article, Dr. Voelcker, Chemist of the Royal Agricultural College, having under his care 700 acres of land belonging to that Institution, remarks: "It becomes a matter of great public interest to promote the importation of a Guano (Colombian) calculated to excel it (the Peruvian) in practical use, and especially to landholders who would desire to encourage a system of cultivation at once immensely remunerative to the farmer, and permanently improving to the land."

LOCUST GROVE, Frederick County, Md., }  
June 13th, 1856. }

MR. EDITORS:—At the solicitations of the Agent of the Philadelphia Guano Company of Baltimore, I propose to write to you upon the beneficial results of Mexican Guano. Last Fall I purchased eleven tons of Mexican Guano of the Agent of the Philadelphia Guano Company in Baltimore. A portion of which I used on my wheat crops, and the balance was used by several of my neighbors. I mixed about one-third part of Peruvian Guano with two-thirds Mexican, and applied about two hundred weight per acre; the result is, where it escaped the ravages of the fly, (which are very severe in this vicinity,) the appearance of a good crop.

On a field which I had in corn last summer, and on which I sowed wheat last fall, I applied Mexican Guano mixed with Peruvian, in the proportion as stated above, except two acres, on one of which I applied two hundred weight of Peruvian Guano, and on the other I applied three hundred weight of A.A. Mexican Guano, leaving the space of two corn rows between; the result is, there is but a slight shade of difference, if any, in favor of the Peruvian Guano, though the expenditure of money was almost double in the part I applied the Peruvian Guano. As it regards the part that was used by my neighbors, they speak favorably of it; and I think it only remains for its productive qualities to be known, to render it a useful and beneficial fertilizer. Yours, with respect,

THOS. A. BAKER.

PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD., May, 1857.

To Wm. F. Mordoch, Esq.,

Agent of "Philadelphia Guano Co.," Baltimore:

This is to certify, that in the year 1856 I used on the same lands Peruvian, Manipulated and Colombian Guanos, for corn, and where the latter has been used, the yield has been one-third greater than where the others were applied in equal quantity. And where I have used same guano on wheat, in equal quantities and on same quality of land, the wheat where I have used the Colombian, looks at this time by far the best. jyl J. W. BROWN.

## MARYLAND LOTTERIES, Office No. 3 S. Calvert Street, BALTIMORE.

### \$5,000 LOTTERY.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Famous and Lucky Potapaco Lottery, (small fry) will hereafter be drawn six times in each week.

### CAPITALS.

- 1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars is 5,000 Dollars.
- 1 Prize of 3,000 Dollars is 3,000 Dollars.
- 1 Prize of 2,500 Dollars is 2,500 Dollars.
- 1 Prize of 1,500 Dollars is 1,500 Dollars.
- 1 Prize of 1,250 Dollars is 1,250 Dollars.
- 5 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars are 5,000 Dollars.
- 10 Prizes of 500 Dollars are 5,000 Dollars.
- 10 Prizes of 250 Dollars are 2,500 Dollars, &c.

Tickets \$1; Halves 50 Cents; Quarters 25 Cents.

25 Wholes, \$15 00 25 Quarters, \$3 75  
25 Halves, 7 50 25 Eighths, 1 87

In the Small Lotteries I average the sale of the highest Capitals at least twice a week, and the prizes have generally fallen into the hands of those who stood in need of

money. Persons desirous of giving the small Lottery a fair trial, should take the best plan and send me \$60, for which I will return four Certificates of Packages of whole Tickets, in all, 100 Tickets, the loss on which could not exceed the money paid, and affords not only a very good chance for a high Prize, but a fair one for a handsome little fortune. Four packages of consecutive numbers but seldom missing a good 3 No. Ticket, varying from \$100 to \$5000. All orders to secure the earliest attention and best selection of regular packages, or single tickets and shares, must be forwarded without delay, and addressed to the great Prize Agent,

JAMES FLETCHER.

Box 753 Post Office, BALTIMORE, MD.

—The official drawing of these great Lotteries, duly certified to by the State Commissioner, will be sent immediately after it is drawn, to all who order from me, with a full explanation of the result. The above list contains only the capitals; the prizes in every Lottery vary from the price of Tickets upwards. jyl-6m

### IMPORTED MEDITERRANEAN SEED WHEAT.

At our request, a house in this city, has ordered a lot of Mediterranean Seed Wheat to be shipped by one of their vessels, which will arrive here in time for seeding, which we will sell for cost and necessary charges, to those who wish to obtain it. jyl

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON.



# KETTLEWELL'S MANIPULATED GUANO;

Its Results giving to Agriculturists a New Era, which should be embraced with a "Declaration of Independence" from the absolute rule of the Peruvian Government in its coercive efforts to force the use of Peruvian Guano alone.

## NOTICE.

The arrangement heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the manipulation and sale of "Reese's Manipulated Guano," has been by mutual consent discontinued, and the article hereafter will be manipulated and sold under their individual name and responsibility.

The advertisements heretofore published, and the certificates which have been and may hereafter be obtained, in reference to the action of the article heretofore sold, to be used by both parties in their future business.

JOHN KETTLEWELL,

JOHN S. REESE.

Nov: 10, 1856.

jj1—lt.

When the undersigned first originated the "Manipulated Guano," he was satisfied of having produced a fertilizer in every way superior to Peruvian Guano. His own experiments, upon his own farm, confirmed this conviction, and now after its introduction to the public, and its general use in almost every section of country, upon every soil, and upon every crop, its value above every other manure is freely admitted by all who have used it, either in comparison with Peruvian Guano, or the most obscure fertilizer offered to the agricultural public.—Thousands of tons have been sold in Maryland and the adjoining States, and one universal tribute is paid to its unquestioned merits, and the amazing results which it has produced. How could it be otherwise? The theory is so simple, that he "who runs may read":—a union, by perfect and costly machinery, of the best Phosphate and Peruvian Guanos, integrated, half and half of each, so completely as to make it "of one bone and one flesh," every particle thoroughly powdered, and with ample power to fulfil its mission of productiveness.—This combination resulting in the rational proportion, in the No. 1 of 8 per cent. of ammonia, and 45 to 50 per cent. of phosphate of lime; in the No. 2 of 5 per cent. of ammonia, and 50 to 55 per cent. of the phosphate of lime—all so completely regulated by machinery, as not to vary one-half per cent. in the manipulation of 1,000 tons.

Could anything be more simple?—anything more intelligible? How could it be otherwise than successful in every instance? How could a single failure occur?—or who can question its superiority over Peruvian Guano, heretofore the great gormandiser of popular favor? Bone Dust and Ammonia in these rational proportions!—what more does the farmer seek? He has no apprehension of over stimulation, to, the destruction of his land; he has no fears of a want of it to produce a crop: because all scientific writers, all agricultural writers, all experience proves that this is the only rational mode justifying the use of guanos. It can even be presented in a more simplified form: The undersigned has just reduced the ammonia in Peruvian Guano one-half, and increased the phosphates nearly double, in a combination so perfect as to rival its natural condition when taken from the Islands.—The farmer wants but one thing more, and that is, a reduced price, upon which both him and the undersigned is dependent upon the price of Peruvian Guano.

Its triumphant success was felt by me to be just as certain as that the rain falls or the grass grows, long before my "arrangement with Mr. J. S. Reese" introduced it to the public. But I restricted even my own confidence to a simple annunciation of the theory. The farmer seized it, as we seek higher things, because it was necessary to his wants; he intuitively felt it to be so, and its demand and sale has been without a parallel in the history of fertilizers. I have patiently waited for this popular verdict—that time has now arrived, and I challenge Peruvian Guano pound for pound in the production of any crop, upon any soil, under any condition of application, and for either a spring or a fall crop! But the undersigned does not stop here—on the contrary, with a full knowledge and appreciation of the grave responsibility incurred by the undersigned, he unhesitatingly pronounces the "Manipulated Guano" superior to the 'Peruvian' in every aspect in which the farmer can contemplate his best interests, either in the production of crop, or the durable improvement of land. This declaration is based upon two years critical experiment upon his own farm, side by side with Peruvian, before its introduction to the public, and a large intercourse with the farming interests of this and other States, since its universal adoption and use. The "Manipulated Guano" therefore stands where the Peruvian once has stood, but above it in capacity for the diffusion of general benefit, by an equality of crop, and a durable improvement to soil; greatly below it, however, in the price which these benefits cost.

The undersigned will therefore not enter into elaborate detail now, having done so heretofore in a pamphlet giving the most minute particulars, under the caption of

"A Plain Exposition of Kettlewell's Manipulated Guano: its Origin, Chemical Theory, and Practical Results; embracing a certified demonstration of its Superiority over Peruvian Guano, in the excess of a first crop, at the same time giving a durable improvement to the soil equivalent to bone dust, it being warranted in a legal sense to contain of the No. 1, 8 per cent. of Ammonia and 45 to 50 per cent. of Phosphate of Lime, By John Kettlewell,"

And a copy of which he will transmit by mail to all who may feel an interest in so deeply an absorbing subject; neither shall the undersigned make any appeal for public patronage, upon the ground of his long—sacrificing—anxious, and incessant toil and mental and pecuniary sacrifices, with which he has for years devoted the best portion of his life, to the final production of the "Manipulated Guano." Since 1845 has his mind and energies been directed to the production of concentrated manures, and at last, through trials of which no man can conceive, has he met with triumphant success, by rationally uniting two elements found in their natural state, by the adaptation of machinery, and a mechanical process, but in strict

## AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

conformity with natural laws—a task which Providence seems to have imposed upon man, that he may fully realise the great blessings of its great gifts. In regard to certificates, I shall measurably pursue the same course—my “Manipulated Guano” vindicates itself. It is of universal use, sought after, not only by those who have once used it, but by all, in every direction of country, who have witnessed its wonderful results. Having a large number of letters now on hand from the most responsible and intelligent sources, they will be submitted to all who desire to see them, and a selection will be made, and if found necessary, published in the August number of the American Farmer. It may be but justice and propriety to say, that as all the Manipulated Guano sold previous to the past winter and present spring was manipulated by me, at my works, that I am entitled to every certificate by whosoever published, relative to the growing wheat crops, or all crops preceding it.

And now a passing word to the interdiction of the Peruvian Government in the sale of Peruvian Guano to me, and I am done. The Peruvian Government has instructed its agents not only not to sell Peruvian Guano to me, but to refuse to sell to those who would sell to me. The Government of Peru has authenticated this act of oppression, by requiring a bond, under a heavy penalty, from all who buy of them, that they will not sell to me. If the bond is violated, the axe falls—“Off with his head, so much for Buckingham”—and the dealer in Guano can buy no more from the Agency.

The ostensible motive is said to be, to protect the American farmer. Strange guardianship!—protection by a Government scarcely competent to take care of itself—and of a class of men who dared to throw the Tea into Boston Harbor for a less aggression.

The theory of the undersigned is, that the action is solely one of interest—that they apprehend a successful rival—that it will reduce the quantity of Peruvian Guano sold, and in time, reduce the price—indeed an open admission that the Manipulated Guano at a less price is the best article. No other inference can be made, to discover a plausible motive for this act of embarrassment to domestic trade—so much at war with the letter and spirit of our own government, or the genius and character of our people.

The undersigned said in a former communication, that the Peruvian Government might just as well issue a pronunciamento prohibiting the American people from reading their Bible, as to control and direct how, where, and when their guano should be used: so therefore, may the agricultural public always rely upon my being able to supply their wants of “Manipulated Guano,” warranted, in a legal sense, to contain the quantity and value represented in this, and my former advertisements.

“The manipulated guano is offered in two forms, designated with the Marks No. 1 and No. 2. The No. 1 is warranted to contain over 8 per cent. of Ammonia, and from 45 to 50 per cent. of Phosphate of Lime, and is sold at \$18 per ton of 2000 pounds. The No. 2 is warranted to contain by analysis, over 5½ per cent. of Ammonia, and from 50 to 55 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime, and is sold at \$13 per ton of 2000 pounds. Every bag is stencilled with the name of the article, and the name of the Manipulator, with the mark of No. 1 or No. 2. The price of the “Manipulated Guano” will be gov-

erned by the market price of Peruvian. A decline in one will be followed by a corresponding decline in the other.

“The use of this article cannot be regarded as an experiment, for the elements which give value to it are known. If it contain what it is represented to contain, *and we defy the contrary to be shown*, it needs no experiment to prove its value.

“The advantages this guano possesses over Peruvian, and consequently over all other, are the following: First, it is cheaper; secondly, it is more permanent in effect; inasmuch as it contains double the quantity of mineral elements; thirdly, the product of grain will be greater, better developed and heavier, because it affords an abundance of the element which forms the grain, which is not the case with Peruvian; fourthly, it is in a condition for immediate use, being in the form of a fine powder, thus saving to the consumer the trouble, difficulty and expense of its preparation.”

The Manipulated Guano has met with unprecedented favor from farmers of this and adjoining States. It carries with it the conviction of its merit.

It should be applied broadcast, and harrowed or ploughed in, with a shovel plough, and in quantities the same as Peruvian, although the excess of Phosphates in the “Manipulated Guano” could never be lost, because what was more than necessary for the crop, would go to the durable improvement of the soil—as in the case of bone dust.

It will be put in strong, sound, and safe bags entirely fit for water or land transportation.

### AGENTS.

The following are my agents for the sale of my “Manipulated Guano:”

P. A. & S. SMALL, York, Pa.  
H. W. FRY & SONS, Richmond, Va.  
JOHN ROWLETT & Co., Petersburg, Va.  
HOWELL E. WARREN, Farmville, Va.  
HART & HAYES, Fredericksburg, Va.  
ADDISON & HOWARD, Alexandria, Va.  
BAKER & BROS, Winchester, Va.  
T. L. THRAHER, Sir John's Run, Va.  
WM. H. TENNET, George Town, D. C.  
R. J. RYON, Washington, D. C.  
URIAH H. GRIFFITH, Montgomery Co., Md.  
V. S. BRUNNER, Frederick Co., Md.  
C. A. MILLER, Monrovia, Fred. Co., Md.  
D. M. TUTTILL, Cumberland, Md.  
MYER & BROWN, Grantsville, Md.  
J. HENDRICKSON & SON, Addison, Pa.  
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Md.  
RHETT & ROBSON, Charleston, S. C.  
SIBLEY & USHER, Hamburg, S. C.  
N. A. HARDIE & Co., Savannah, Geo.  
HENRY NUTT, Wilmington, N. C.  
J. DUVAL, Laurel, Md.  
HENRY F. BYRNE, St. Michael's, Md.

### G. OBER,

GENERAL AGENT,

Office, No. 6 Bowly's Wharf,

Fronting the Basin, between Pratt & Wood St.

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

TERMS CASH, or approved paper.

jyl **JOHN KETTLEWELL.**

# ADVERTISING SHEET.

## AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE OF GUANOS • AND OTHER MANURES,

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, STOCK OF ALL KINDS, &c., &c.**

The subscribers continue their Agency for the purchase of PERUVIAN, COLOMBIAN, MEXICAN and other GUANOS, and the various manufactured MANURES, and those who may entrust their purchases to them, may rest assured of obtaining the purest and best articles. Orders must be accompanied with the cash to secure prompt attention.

**S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,**

Publishers American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

### HUSSEY'S & KETCHUM'S REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

WE are prepared to receive orders for Hussey's & Ketchum's Reaping and Mowing Machines, and the two patterns of the most perfect construction, and now in general and successful use.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

TO FARMERS.

### MEXICAN GUANO.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand and for sale, two cargoes, 584 tons, BROWN MEXICAN GUANO, which he will sell, delivered from Messrs. Hooper & Chesborough's wharf, Fell's Point, at \$15 per ton, on the following terms: For 5 tons and under, 90—Cash.

" 90 " " 50—One-half Cash, balance 6 mos.  
" 50 " " and upwards, One-third Cash, one-third 6 months, and one-third 12 months, for approved paper.

ABM. B. PATTERSON,

may1-tf No. 8 COMMERCIAL STREET, BALTO.

### A NEW PLANT.

THE New RHODODENDRON FRASERII, a native of North Carolina, and figured in the Horticulturist of last year, giving a description in full—it is quite distinct from any other variety, and for a hardy out-door plant cannot be surpassed. The proprietor has placed the entire stock in the subscriber's hands for sale, where he offers plants at \$3 each, or \$20 per dozen for cash.—with the Newest and Choicest Collection of GREENHOUSE PLANTS in the United States.

Apply to JOHN FEAST, Florist,  
may1-tf 295 Lexington street, Baltimore.

### McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received an invoice of the above well known and unequalled Machines, which they offer for sale at the Manufacturer's established prices. The large number hitherto sold in this and the adjoining States, shows the appreciation in which they are held, and renders any notice of their relative merits unnecessary.

MAGRAW & KOONS, AGENTS,  
No. 80 North Street, Baltimore, Md.

67-We have and will keep on hand extra castings and parts of Machines for repairs. may1

### VALUABLE VIRGINIA FARM

FOR SALE.—Situating in Gloucester County, at the mouth of Ware River, in full view of the Mob Jack and Chesapeake Bays. It contains 283 Acres. About 180 acres cleared arable land, in fine heart, and well adapted to Wheat, Corn, Oats and the Grasses. Vessels can lie within 100 yards of the shore. Buildings are all new, substantial and commodious. Fish, Oysters and Wild Fowl abound, and Seine hauling would be found profitable. Physicians consider the location very healthy, and the neighborhood and society unsurpassed, with places of Worship convenient, and Steamers for Norfolk and Baltimore twice a week.

Further particulars can be had on application to the Editors American Farmer, or on the premises to

JOHN P. TALIAFERRO.

67-Letters addressed to Gloucester C. H., Va., will be promptly attended to. feb 1-tf

### A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM of about 400 acres, in the Northern Neck of Virginia, is offered for sale, about 100 acres are heavily timbered with oak, hickory and chestnut. It abounds in springs of the purest water, is convenient to mills, navigation and landings and wharves for steamers to Baltimore, Norfolk and Alexandria. The neighborhood is good; the country remarkably healthy; the churches are Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal. The dwelling contains fifteen large well arranged and airy rooms. The location is a good one for a well conducted school, male or female, particularly of the Methodist or Baptist denomination. The stock, farm utensils, and furniture, if desired, would be sold with the farm. The terms can be made very accommodating. Address, THOMAS JONES, Jr., mari-tf Warsaw, Virginia.

### PIANOS! PIANOS!!

WAREHOUSES, 181 BALTIMORE STREET, AND 84 WEST FAYETTE STREET.

Immediately in the rear of the splendid Dry Goods establishment of Messrs. McEldowney, on the corner of Charles and Fayette streets.



THE attention of those desiring a very superior PIANO, is called to the celebrated Pianos of NUNNS & CLARK,

AND CHICKERING & SONS.

They contain all the improvements of any real value, and their instruments have been thoroughly tested for the past 35 years, and are unquestionably the best Pianos made. They possess remarkable sweetness of tone, action beautifully even, and light of touch, rapidly responsive, and capable of immense power.

Also, a complete assortment of Rosenkrantz's Pianos, with all the late improvements, at very low prices. Address oct 1 F. D. BENTEN, Baltimore.

### A POSITIVE CURE FOR CANCER.

WITHOUT THE USE OF CAUSTIC OR THE KNIFE.

Reliable and uniform in its effects in all cases, and proved, beyond a possible doubt, in every case to which it has been applied.

The undersigned will guarantee a cure of all external Cancer where Vital Parts are not involved, before the application is made. As the wonderful effects of this remedy is now pretty well known, it is deemed needless to say more than what is expressed above.

A pamphlet giving the full description of cures and the manner of treatment, with other information on the nature and character of Cancer, sent to all persons requiring the knowledge it contains. Address, JOHN CATHERS, may 1-1y Office No. 103 Baltimore st. Baltimore.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell his farm, lying immediately on Nomini Creek, containing 300 acres, with improvements, consisting of small dwelling house, good barn, stable, &c., with ample supply of fence timber, little waste land, and has abundant facilities convenient for its permanent improvement. The creek abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, all of which, render it a rare chance for purchasers.

Address,

WM. R. SUTTON,  
Montross, Westmoreland Co., Va.

may1-3t



# KETCHUM'S PATENT REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.



R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO., have made arrangements with the makers of Ketchum's celebrated Reaping and Mowing Machines, and they respectfully inform their customers that a large supply will be in store without delay, and orders will receive prompt attention. Ketchum's machines are made exclusively with wrought iron frames, and are now considered one of the best, most compact and durable patterns in this country.

Materials, workmanship and performance guaranteed to any reasonable extent.

## PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines,	\$110
" Patent Reaping and Mowing Machine Combined,	\$140

We will also keep for sale HUSSEY'S PATENT REAPING MACHINES, with late improvements, and ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWING MACHINES. Both these stand high in the estimation of farmers and machinists, and rank among the best.

## PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Hussey's Reaping Machine,	\$105	\$130
" Reaping and Mowing Machine Combined,	\$115	\$140
Atkins' Self-Raking Reaping Machine,	\$175	
" Self-Raking Reaping and Mowing Machine Combined,	\$200	

Orders for Reaping Machines, other than the above, will be received, and all possible attention given to ensure success, on such, however, no guarantee will be given.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.,  
62 Light Street, Baltimore.

**For Sale—A Beautiful and Valuable Farm**  
About 19 miles from Baltimore, convenient to rail road and turnpike, containing from 100 to 340 ACRES. If the character of the soil, level character of the land, freedom from stone, health, convenience, beauty of location, the character and condition of the buildings, the facility of procuring lime and other fertilizers, and of getting produce to market; convenience to post office, smith and church, are considered, a more desirable property either for a working farmer or a country gentleman, for the price required, will not be easily found. Aware of the too common fact that untruthful advertisements often seduce purchasers into unnecessary trouble, the advertiser neither wishing to deceive, nor give nor take unnecessary trouble, will remark, that by calling at No. 12 North Howard Street, an accurate description, with the price, will be found.

jel-4f.

## A DESIRABLE FARM IN EASTERN VIRGINIA FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, privately, my FARM, called Stoney Point, situated in the County of York, immediately on York River, and one mile and a half above York Town. This farm contains 750 ACRES—250 are cleared, the remainder in woods; of which much is excellent timber. There are about 100 acres from which cord-wood has been recently cut, and this a trifling amount of labor would bring into cultivation. The soil is chiefly a sandy loam, resting upon a clay subsoil, and is remarkably improvable, most of the fields yielding 100 per cent. more than when purchased eight years ago. There are upon this farm numerous and extensive beds of the richest marl, and sea-weed in great quantity is found along the shore. In addition to the application of these manures, peas and clover have been regularly sown, and the land is well set with the latter.

The buildings are Dwelling House, Smoke House, Ice House, Kitchen, Overseer's House, Barn and Stables. The barn needs repairs; the other buildings are new; the dwelling small but very comfortable. There are small orchards (peach and apple) of choice fruit. Oysters, fish and wild fowl abundant. Water excellent—and from a residence of several years, I am enabled to say, that I do not believe there is a more healthy farm in Tide-water Virginia.

Steamers from Norfolk and Baltimore, up York river, touch regularly at York Town; and any one desirous of viewing the premises, will, in my absence, be shown them by my overseer, (Mr. Hopkins.)

TERMS:—One-third Cash; the balance in equal instalments, payable one, two, and three years, with interest.—Personal security and deed of trust upon the land will be required.

J. R. COUPLAND.

apl-4f

## VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE,

LIVING in Gloucester County, Va., containing, by recent survey, 1167 acres: one-half is heavily timbered with Oak, Hickory, Ash, Pine, Chesnut, the balance cleared in a high state of productiveness, and well divided with chesnut rails. 300 acres is prime bottom land, 100 of which is cleared, and equal in productiveness to the best western lands. It is well watered, and has an inexhaustible supply of marl of the finest variety, and very accessible; most of the land has been marled, producing a marked improvement. The improvements are a large and comfortable brick dwelling, and all the necessary out buildings. Steamers run to Norfolk and Baltimore 5 times a week, with the option of the New York and Baltimore markets for produce. It is convenient to Court House, Churches, &c. It is an excellent location for a Saw Mill, (there is one in course of erection on the place). Lumber is in great demand, and commands high cash prices at the Mill. It is considered from its advantages of up and low land, fine water, and marl, society, &c., one of the most desirable estates in eastern Virginia. There are 150 acres in Wheat. Price \$30.00 per acre. Terms accommodating. Possession given at any time.

Apply to Messrs. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,  
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RAILROAD, LIVESTOCK, HAY, COAL, DEPOT,  
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and all other SCALES, that are now used, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of every size, and makes to order at short notice, and warrants them to stand tests with any Scales that are forced in market on commission, and will sell at much less prices. The public are invited to send their orders, or call at my old stand, 50 South Charles street, corner of Balderston.

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30 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN PERUVIAN GUANO.

THIS powerful FERTILIZER, composed of highly concentrated animal matter and pure Phosphate of Lime, has proved itself after five years' fair competition in England, superior to the best Peruvian Guano. That its value is greater to the farmer, is certified by Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston, and Professors James C. Booth and John Frazier, of Philadelphia.

Sold at \$50 per net ton, by

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# TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS!

## MAPES' NITROGENIZED

AND

## Mapes' Improved Super Phosphate of Lime:

FOR SALE IN BAGS OF 160 POUNDS EACH.

The subscribers have been appointed the sole Agents in Baltimore for the sale of these celebrated fertilizers, and have constantly on hand a full supply at the following prices:—

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, at 2½ cents per lb.  
" IMPROVED " " " " 2½ " " "

N. B.—These are the Manufacturers' prices in New York, and at his factory in New Jersey. The Improved Super-Phosphate is composed of Bone-dust, Sulphuric Acid, Peruvian Guano and Sulphate of Ammonia. The Nitrogenized has the same ingredients mixed with an equal weight of dried blood.

For poor soils or soils deficient in Nitrogenous substances the Nitrogenized will be found of greater value than any manure known. To those desirous of testing the effect of these fertilizers samples will be furnished on application to us.

We have also pamphlets containing acknowledgements of their merits from many well known Agriculturists, giving full instructions as to their application, with certificates of complete analyses of them, from eminent chemists.

Also

## MAPES' POTASH PHOSPHATE,

For Grass and Grain Crops, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Barley. For sale, at 1½ cents per lb. in bags of 160 lbs. each. This article is particularly recommended for top-dressing of Grass and Grain crops.

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## MAPES' COTTON AND TOBACCO FERTILIZER,

Prepared especially for these Crops. For sale, at 2 cents per lb., in bags of 160 lbs. each.

All these Manures are compounded by Professor Mapes himself.

Orders by mail from Strangers, should be accompanied with the money or proper references.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS have been appointed the agents for the Sale of the above cheap and valuable Fertilizer, and relying upon the certificates from New York and the Eastern States, (where it has been used for some years, and its superiority over other Fertilizers generally admitted,) and the accompanying certificates of gentlemen whose practical experience and scientific knowledge is well known, and appreciated by the Farmers of Maryland, we feel every confidence in recommending Hildreth No. 1 Super Phosphate of Lime, as one of the best and most durable Fertilizers ever offered in this market. It is put up 150 lb. bags, free from lumps, and fine enough to sow by the Drill. We invite those who wish to increase their crops, and improve their lands to give it a trial. All orders promptly attended to.

By CORNELL & DORSEY,

No. 70 South street, Baltimore.

The following certificate from the celebrated chemist, Dr. Jackson, is a satisfactory guarantee of the superior quality of this Fertilizer:

"STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE,"

No. 33 SOMERSETT ST., BOSTON, Dec. 24th, 1855.

"HENRY A. HILDRETH, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I have made a chemical examination of your Fertilizer, and find TWENTY-FOUR AND SEVEN-TENTHS PER CENT. SOLUBLE IN WATER. The solution is found to contain Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia, Potash, Soda, Phosphate of Soda, Chlorides, Sulphates and Organic Matters. These ingredients will all prove excellent fertilizers, and the Preparation you have made is well adapted to sandy soils and loams of the Middle and Southern States. It will serve as a good fertilizer on ANY SOILS and for ANY CROPS, and WILL NOT INJURE PLANTS, if it should be used to excess, for all the ingredients are in a proper condition to be readily and con-

tinuously absorbed as food by plants, and there is some alkali in excess which on silicious soils will operate very favorably.

"I have no doubt of the very useful action of this Fertilizer. Twenty-four per cent. of soluble matter conveys enough of your Phosphates to the plants, in a sufficiently soluble condition to be taken up with water. It will prove a great fertilizer for Tobacco, Corn and all Cereal Grains, and MAY BE USED MORE SAFELY THAN GUANO.

Respectfully your friend and servant,

(Signed) "CHAS. T. JACKSON, M.D.,  
"Assayer to the State of Massachusetts."

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF HILDRETH'S No. 1 SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

"Messrs. CORNELL & DORSEY, BALTIMORE.—Compounds like this are much more certain Fertilizers than those composed exclusively of Bi-Phosphate of Lime; although it is the most valuable Fertilizer when Phosphoric Acid is alone deficient in the soil.

"The absence of any one of the following elements from any soils, renders it perfectly sterile, although dressed with Ammonia or any of the rest, at the rate of 300 lbs. per acre. viz: POTASH, SODA, CHLORINE, SULPHURIC ACID, MAGNESIA, LIME, PHOSPHORIC ACID and AMMONIA.

"All of these can be easily determined in the above compound, and many other elements which would only complicate the analysis without increasing its value to those who do not frequently associate them with Fertilizers.

"DAVID STEWART, M.D.,

"Chemist to Maryland State Agricultural Society, &c.  
"Annapolis, Md., 24th March 1855."

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HAMES, HORSE NETS, SPURS, BRIDLE BITS, BUFFALO  
ROBES, CARPET BAGS, SADDLE BAGS, HORSE COVERS,  
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**THANKFUL** to our friends for past favors. We would  
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attention to the sale of FLOUR, GRAIN of all kinds, CLO-  
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**HE** is 2 years old, represented as a splendid animal, by  
one of the best judges of stock—sired by *Ploughboy*,  
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exhibited here, and out of *Netta*, which was sold by Mr.  
Holcomb for \$300; the sire and dam were the two finest  
animals ever owned by Mr. H. Price \$100, delivered in  
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Also a Devon Bull, 14 months old—though a perfect as-  
surance of purity cannot be given; he is a beautiful, well  
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of a thorough bred, except color of nose, which is too dark.  
Price \$60. Apply to the Editors of this paper.

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**WE** HAVE a consignment of a small lot of AFRICAN  
GUANO, which according to the inspection here,  
contains of Phosphoric Acid 8.70 per cent (equal to Bone  
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6.10 per cent. Price \$35 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Also a lot of MEXICAN GUANO, containing 61 & 63 per  
cent. Phosphate of Lime. Price \$24 per ton of 2,240 lbs.

To close sales of the above, a credit of 4 months will be  
given, for approved endorsed notes, or accepted drafts, de-  
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Apply to

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OFFICE AMERICAN FARMER.

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### VALUABLE JACK AND JENNET FOR SALE.



**1** JENNET, valued at \$300; 1 JACK, 2  
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tiful, but has a crooked fore leg during the  
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JACK, 2½ years old, \$800, strong, without fault; 1 JACK,  
2 years old, \$1600, very high and beautiful. These are all  
guaranteed imported animals from Spain, during the past  
month, and will be delivered at the port of Charleston or  
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All in store, and for sale at lowest market prices, either  
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**MEXICAN GUANO**—of best quality, and direct im-  
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**THE** attention of Farmers is called to a new Flour,  
Corn and Cob or Spice Mill—a new invention,  
which is the most simple and perfect Grist Mill ever  
offered to the public, occupying only three feet square,  
weighing only 250 pounds, and is capable of making super-  
fine flour, and grinding corn at the rate of ten bushels per  
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Price for Corn and Cob Mill, \$50, for the Flour Mill, \$70.  
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### THE SNOW WHITE MINERAL PAINT,

**MANUFACTURED** by the Baltimore Paint Works, is  
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cheaper than *White Lead*, and quite as durable, and of  
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**THE** subscribers have constantly on hand any quantity  
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**RITTENHOUSE & CRAWFORD, Brick Makers,**  
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Get Southern Planter copy six months, and send bill to  
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### LUMBER! LUMBER!!

**BURNS & SLOAN** beg leave to inform farmers, their  
friends and customers that they will continue the  
LUMBER BUSINESS as heretofore at their old stand,  
corner of GREENAN and EUTAW STREETS, and also at 110  
LIGHT STREET WHARF, at the yard lately occupied by  
Hugh McElderry, Esq. Our facilities being increased it  
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# NEW PLOW—Reynold's Patent.



The Plow, being an important implement in agriculture, we have recently given much attention to its manufacture, and at a heavy expense, have procured the best and most perfect set of machinery in use, and are now prepared to fill all orders for Plows of any description on as favorable terms as can be had in the United States, quality and workmanship considered. We wish to call the particular attention of dealers to our manufacture of Plows, which we think, cannot be surpassed in this country.

The advantages of deep plowing, and at the same time breaking and pulverizing the soil, have become so popular among our farmers, that new models have become necessary, and fully realizing the importance of the above, we have at considerable expense and labour, succeeded in procuring and perfecting a plow, combining the above advantages, together with others of much importance. This plow also combines the advantages of a steel edge point and share, which are self-sharpening, and the easy and simple adjustment of a steel edge cutter, with all of the above, making it at once, a simple, durable and easy draught plow, and the article which has long been sought for by the farming community.

PRICES—	No. 00—\$5	No. 1—\$7	No. 3—\$9	No. 5—\$11
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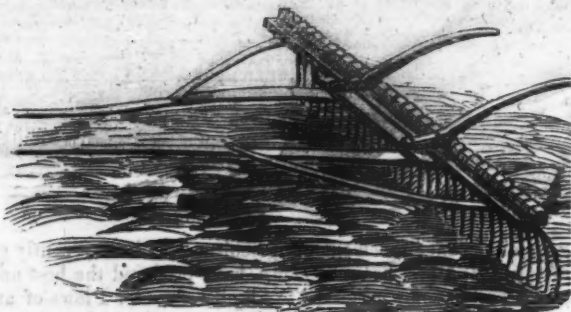
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# IMPORTANT TO WHEAT GROWERS!

## The Wire-Spring Tooth Rake,



Manufactured in Baltimore, exclusively by  
**E. WHITMAN & CO.**

NO. 63 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD

We beg leave to call the attention of Farmers to one of the most valuable and popular Agricultural Implements of the age—THE PATENT SPRING-TOOTH HORSE RAKE, FOR GLEANING WHEAT FIELDS. As a Gleaner it is without competition, being superior to all other Rakes for this purpose.—No Farmer who has not used the Gleaner is aware of the amount that is lost annually by Wheat left upon the ground in the Harvest Field; and until the introduction of the Gleaner, it was impossible to avoid this loss. The ordinary revolving Rake would seem to the eye to glean very well, but the SPRING-TOOTH GLEANER has been found to gather two or three times as much grain. Where it has been used it speaks its own praise; but for the satisfaction of those unacquainted with its merits, we append the following Certificates from Farmers residing in Maryland, and the Valley of Virginia, where its popularity is unprecedented. You will perceive that the "Southern Planter," published in Richmond, speaks of it very highly as a *Grass Seed Harrow*, a fact which is not generally known.

The Gleaner has been sold extensively for several years past in some sections of the country, but a very large proportion of the Wheat Growers of the United States have yet to realize its utility.—Heretofore its sale has been confined principally to individuals who purchased County Rights, and sold the Machine at prices ranging from twelve to twenty dollars. We have succeeded in obtaining the Exclusive Agency for the most of the South, and wishing to bring the Gleaner into general use, we have concluded to put it at a uniform price—\$12.

We would add, that the Gleaner is gotten up in a superior manner, and as the demand is constantly increasing, we would solicit early orders. Farmers are too apt to put off supplying themselves until Harvest, and, as was the case last season, be disappointed in obtaining the machine.

### MARYLAND CERTIFICATES:

This is to certify, that I have one of the Spring-Tooth Stubble Rakes in use, and after giving it a fair and severe trial I can say that it is far superior to any that I have ever tried or seen for the purpose. 1st.—It rakes decidedly cleaner and is less trouble. 2d.—It does not shatter the grain like the old Rake, and leaves it in the row in a better condition than any other Rake. All in all, I deem it one of the most complete and profitable Implements I have in use.  
 JOHN DEGRANGE.

URRANA, FREDERICK COUNTY, MD.

This is to certify that I have one of the Spring-Tooth Horse Rakes in use, and can say that it is far superior to any rake I have ever had or used. It rakes cleaner by one-half than the revolving rake, leaves it in a better condition than the old rake, and does not shatter the grain, and is more easily operated,

rated, and will answer as well on rough or broken ground as on smooth; and I pronounce it superior to any that is in use for the purpose.

JOHN LEATHER.

This is to certify that we have used one of the patent Spring-Tooth Horse Rakes, and feel satisfied it is the best grain saving rake ever invented; also a labor-saving machine to both man and horse.

JOHN A. H. CUNNINGHAM,  
 WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD.

We cheerfully add our testimony to the great superiority of the Spring-Tooth Horse Rake, and certify that we saved by it during the past harvest double the quantity of grain from the same number of acres, that we have heretofore raked by the re-

## AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

volved or any other rake. We recommend it to our fellow farmers.

JAS. T. DAY,  
J. N. CHISWELL.

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD.

I purchased and used during the past harvest one of the Spring-Tooth Horse Rakes, and I cheerfully certify that I saved *three times as much Wheat from the same quantity of land*, and with the same kind of work done, as I have been in the habit of saving with the best *Revolving Rake*.

J. D. EICHELBERGER.

NEAR ADAMSVILLE, FREDERICK Co., MD.

This is to certify that I have one of the Spring-Tooth Horse Rakes in use, and can testify that it is superior to any rake I have ever tried or seen, and will more than double pay for itself over and above the revolve wood rake.

PETER BRUNER.

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD.

I have used one of the Spring-Tooth Rakes, and I think it superior to any kind of Rake I have ever used for stubble raking, and I have used all kinds.

ISAAC MICHAEL.

HARMONY GROVE FARM.

I hereby certify that I have used one of the Spring-Tooth Horse Rakes, and say that it excels any horse rake now in use for cleanliness, and any

man that will give them a fair trial cannot help liking them.

JACOB WALKER.

BUCKEYSTOWN, FREDERICK Co., MD.

This is to certify that I have used one of the Spring-Tooth Rakes, and found it to be the best article of the kind that I have ever used. In the first place, it rakes cleaner, leaves the grain in a better condition, and does not shatter as much as the old rakes, and is more simple in its operation.

CHAS. S. SIMMONS.

This is to certify that we have one of the Spring-Tooth Horse Rakes in use, and after giving it a fair trial find it one of the best Implements for the purpose we have ever tried or seen, and can cheerfully recommend it to the Farmers as something worthy of their notice.

JNO. H. ALLNUTT,  
S. A. THOMAS,  
JAS. L. DAVIS.

This is to certify that we have used the Spring-Tooth Horse Grain Rake, and after giving it a fair trial, find it to be one of the best implements for the purpose we have ever met with, and can cheerfully recommend it to the farmers as something worthy of their attention.

THOS. SIM,  
JOHN BAKER,  
H. BAKER.

### Certificates from the Valley of Virginia.

*Certificate of Magistrates of Frederick Co., Va.*

We take great pleasure in testifying to the superior merits of the *Spring-Tooth Horse Rake*. As a Gleaner, too much cannot be said in its favor. In this respect, it is without competition. We are convinced that no farmer after using it, would part with it for many times its cost, as it will pay for itself over and over in one harvest.

JOHN S. MAGILL, *President of the Court*,  
GEORGE W. WARD, JAMES CATHER,  
ROBERT L. BAKER, ROBERT GLASS,  
JOS. BRUMBACK, JOS. E. PAYNE,  
M. B. CARTMELL, WM. ROSENBERGER,  
ROBERT MUSE, ISAAC F. HITE,  
D. TIMBERLAKE, JAS. R. BROOKING,  
H. W. RICHARDS, JACOB SENSENEY,  
WILLIAM J. ROWLAND.

*From the Frederick Co., Va., Agricultural Club.*

The undersigned, members of the Frederick County Agricultural Club, take great pleasure in recommending the *Spring-Tooth Horse Rake* to their brother farmers. We think that every farmer ought to use it. We have been using it for several years, and our conclusion is, that we would not be without it at any cost.

FRED. SCHULTS, JOHN S. MAGILL,  
WM. A. CARTER, GEO. W. WARD,  
JAS. H. BURGESS, HENRY M. BAKER,  
R. J. GLASS, JAS. W. MASON, &c.

*Extract from the Southern Planter, Richmond, Va.,  
March, 1856.*

Every man who wishes to seed five acres of clover on wheat land, should get a Gleaner or Spring-Tooth Horse Rake for gleaming wheat fields. If passed over the land either before or after the seeding, it will freshen it and form the very best seed bed for the clover seed. Our friend, Charles Marx,

Esq., of the Fall Plantation, has tried one and it works to a charm. Get it and hold us responsible for the advice, and give us the credit if you succeed.

*From Isaac Hite, Esq.*

I have used the Spring-Tooth Horse Rake to my entire satisfaction. It is light, strong and durable, and performs its work in a perfect manner. I consider it an indispensable implement on a farm, and cannot recommend it too highly to my brother farmers. I am confident that I saved last year by its use between seventy-five and one hundred bushels of wheat, which without it would have been lost.

ISAAC F. HITE.

*From Messrs. E. S. Baker, John Purcell, George F. Glaize and Casper W. Rinker.*

Having used the Spring-Tooth Rake for three years past, the undersigned feel at liberty to recommend it to their brother farmers. After gathering the wheat crop with the usual care with the hand-rake, we have in all cases gathered from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre with the horse-rake. It is simple in construction, and not liable to get out of order. An active hand can rake from 15 to 20 acres per day.

E. S. BAKER, GEO. F. GLAIZE,  
JNO. PURCELL, CASPER W. RINKER.

*From General Carson.*

I have used the Spring-Tooth Horse Rake to my entire satisfaction. As a gleaner it is remarkable, performing its work in a perfect manner. I would advise all my brother farmers to use it.

JAMES H. CARSON.

*Extract from a Letter written by the Clerk of Augusta  
County, Va.*

Enclosed I send twelve dollars to pay for the

## AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

Spring-Tooth Rake, I purchased of you, and which I pay for with the greatest pleasure, as it is the cheapest implement I ever bought.

NICHOLAS C. KINNEY.

*Extract from a letter of Douglas Gray, Esq., of Harrisonburg, Va.*

In consequence of the frequent rains last harvest, I was not able to use my Rake much, but I tried it sufficiently to discover that it was admirably adapted for the purpose designed. Don't forget to furnish me another next harvest for my farm in Augusta County.

DOUGLAS GRAY.

*From Messrs. Sigler & Ruder, of Mount Jackson, Shenandoah County, Va.*

It affords us pleasure to state, that the Spring-Tooth Rake we purchased of you last harvest gave us entire satisfaction. It is decidedly the best implement for raking wheat stubble we have ever used, being light and saving every thing on the ground.

WILLIAM SIGLER,  
A. R. RUDER.

FREDERICK COUNTY, VA.

The undersigned, having used the Wire Gleaner

in gleaning his stubble during the last two harvests, is satisfied it will be to the interest of any farmer who has more than fifteen acres in grain to procure one. He is confident, in stubble raked as it usually is, by using the Wire Gleaner one bushel to the acre can be saved. In the year 1853 he raked about 100 acres, and got 90 bushels of wheat.—Last year the raking from about 80 acres only yielded about 50 bushels. It was in consequence, however, of his crop being seriously injured by the fly and rust.

GEO. W. WARD.

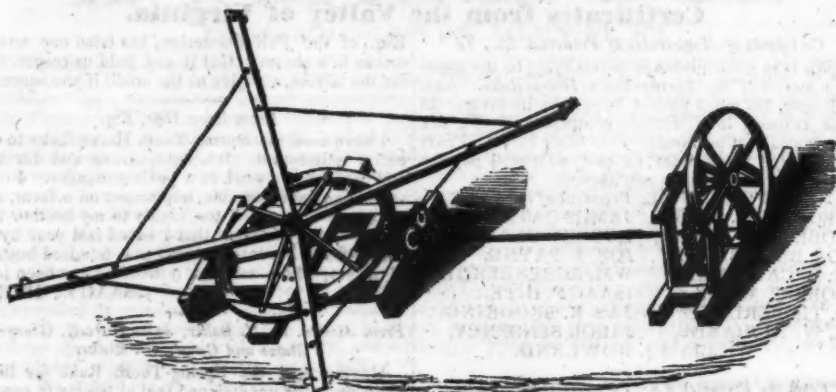
WINCHESTER, VA.

I hereby certify that within the space of three weeks I sold to farmers residing in this and adjoining counties two hundred and fifty of Duncan's Patent Wire-Tooth Gleaners; and but for the fact that the patent right did not come into my possession until the month of June—thus preventing me from having a large number manufactured—I could have sold more than double the quantity before the expiration of harvest.

I am now having twelve hundred Gleaners manufactured, which I expect to sell next season in the same territory.

AUGUSTINE J. SMITH.

## THRESHING MACHINES, for 1857.



The growing of Wheat and Corn in the South and West having become so important to the Farming community, we have given much attention to Machinery required in the Cultivation and Harvesting of those Crops. In the past 12 years we have introduced many Improvements in Machinery for the above purposes, one of which is the Horsepower, a cut of which we give above.

The above cut represents a NEW HORSEPOWER that was added to our stock last season, and which we take great pleasure in recommending. It is one of the most simple, durable and strongest Powers in use. It is manufactured by us, and is warranted to be WELL MADE, of the best materials, and in the most substantial manner.

It is a four-horse Power, but has sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses, and we recommend it as one of the best Horsepowers in use in this Country. PRICE \$120.

E. WHITMAN & CO.,

No. 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.

**E. WHITMAN & CO.** Agents for the Sale of **CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED**, from the Farm of R. PETERS, Georgia.

Nov. 1.

## MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS.

### SAMUEL COTTINGHAM

WOULD call the attention of Farmers and Dealers to his large stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS for the Spring Business. He would name in part the following:

Ploughs in their variety, Cultivators, Harrows, Corn Shellers, Wheat Reapers and Mowers, McCormick's, Ray's and Manney's patents, and has in store and for sale, Pelton's Patent Internal Geared Power, and also the Geared Thrasher, which supercedes the necessity of the leather belt. These Machines are worthy the attention of the farmer. There are three sizes—4, 6 and 8 horse power.

The undersigned would also call the special attention of the farmer to a NEW HAY CUTTER, gotten up by the subscriber the past winter, cheap and good, and not liable to get out of order.

Plough and machine castings by the quantity or single piece. Garden and Field Seeds, Shovels, Forks, Ox-yokes, Scott's Little Giant, and many other Implements too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

My manufactory is in full operation, which will enable me to keep up a first class stock of implements, not to be surpassed by any similar establishment.

Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

### SAMUEL COTTINGHAM,

(Formerly Cottingham & Johnson.)

mhl-ly No. 150 PRATT STREET WHARF, BALTO., MD.

### WILLIAM W. DUNGAN,

Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Fertilizers of every description, offers for sale:

**PERUVIAN GUANO**, No. 1, furnished at Government prices, the Ton of 2240 lbs., delivered either from Ship, Warehouse at the Point, or at my Warehouse up town, on terms advantageous to consumers; also, **MEXICAN GUANOS**, White and Brown, A. A. selected from Cargoes rich in Phosphates.

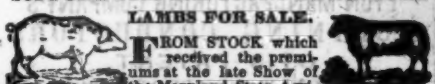
**COLOMBIAN GUANO**, the "Ne Plus Ultra" of Phosphate Guano.

**"DE BURG'S" SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME**, ("RHODES" SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, (from Formula of "State Chemist.") Also, PLASTER, BONE-DUST, and every known Fertilizer, which can be had in Lots to suit, and at the Lowest Market Prices.

Will attend faithfully and punctually to the Sale of **WHEAT, CORN and PRODUCE** generally, and to the purchase of Goods of any kind, including **FARM-STORES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, &c.**

Address, **W. W. DUNGAN**  
No. 90 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,  
dec 1-ly BALTIMORE.

### SUFFOLK PIGS AND SOUTHERN DOWN BUCK

**LAMBS FOR SALE.**  
FROM STOCK which received the premiums at the late Show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and equal to any ever bred in this State. Apply to the editors of this paper, or to  
O. B. CALVERT,  
Bladensburg P. O., Fr. Geo's Co. Md.

### ROGERS & BOYER'S

### SEED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 29 Market Street, Philadelphia.

**MANUFACTURERS** of Woodbury's Premium Horse Power and Thresher and Cleaner, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Corn Mills, Ammoniated Super Phos. Lime, Chemical Fertilizer, Bone Dust, Dealers in Guano, &c. All the most approved Agricultural and Horticultural Implements made to order. Dealers in Imported and American Field and Garden Seed, &c., &c. Inventors and Manufacturers of the Cast Steel Extending Point Surface and Subsoil Ploughs.  
nov1-ly

### PAGE'S IMPROVED

### PATENT CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

THE subscribers having greatly increased their establishment are prepared to execute all orders with promptness, and in the most workmanlike manner. They build three classes or sizes of their **CELEBRATED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS**, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the country—**STEAM POWERS**, of all kinds, **HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS** and various other Machines and Implements for economising labor.

Since their Portable Circular Saw Mills were invented by and patented to their senior partner, they have made many improvements, which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered first among the labor-saving inventions of the age.

A pamphlet containing full descriptions of their three classes of mills, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c. will be sent to any gentleman applying for one by letter, post-paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action for infringement of their patent rights, they warn the public against purchasing from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

### GEORGE PAGE & CO.

N. Schroeder, near W. Balt. St. Balt. Md.

ju 1-1 yr

### BONE DUST AND POUURETTE,

**WARRANTED** free from any mixture—no Glue extracted, or any Chemicals used, leaving the Bone Dust in its natural or pure state, weighing from 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel.

The Poudrette is as good as can be made, and for sale low. **AGENTS**—D. T. Perine; G. V. Lurman; J. Tyson, Jr., and J. W. Randolph, Baltimore County; Wm. B. Stephenson and Lloyd Norris, of Harford County; Wm. Baker Dorsey and Dr. Allen Thomas, of Howard County; C. Stabler and Wm. S. Bond, Montgomery County; A. A. Bernard and Maj. Lee, Va.

Orders left at the American Farmer office will be attended to.  
Jel THOMAS BAYNES.

### 3,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR RENT.

I have for rent 3,500 acres of land, situated on Staunton river, Halifax county, Va., not far above where the Richmond and Danville Railroad crosses the river, which gives the best facilities possible to the markets of Richmond, Baltimore and New York. The land is equal to any in the Roanoke Valley.

I have built most comfortable and convenient brick dwellings for small farmers upon the land, dividing the land into 800 acre tracts or farms for persons of small capital to farm upon.

To a number of persons or families from the same neighborhood or State, wishing to rent good land, no better opportunity can be offered. They must however come well recommended in character and capacity. My post-office is Whitesville, Halifax county, Va.  
feb1-61

CHARLES A. CLARK.

### LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

**WE** have constantly on hand, a large quantity of the best **ALUM LIME**, both slack and unslacked, for Agricultural and Building purposes, which will be sold at the lowest rates. As we have sold our vessels, customers will give their orders to the Captains. All orders will be promptly attended and shipped as directed, by addressing  
**GRISCOM & BURROUGHS,**

mar1-ly CITY BLOCK, BALTIMORE.

### MILLWRIGHT AND MACHINIST.

**JAMES MURRAY**, 43 York st. (near Light,) Baltimore, Md., returns thanks for the continued favors of the public. He has largely increased his patterns and facilities for doing **MILL AND MACHINE WORK** generally, such as castings, wrought iron and Brass work, &c., and warrants all kinds of work planned and erected by him to operate well.  
apl-ly



# The Best Mowing Machine in the World!



**ALLEN'S**

PATENT IMPROVED

**MOWING MACHINE,**

AND COMBINED MOWER & REAPER,

Strong, Simple in Construction, not liable to get out of order, Compact, Light, Easy of Draft, Perfectly Safe to the Driver,

**AND MAY BE WORKED AT A SLOW GAIT BY HORSES OR OXEN.**

**NO CLOGGING OF KNIVES;**

Works well on rough ground, also on side-hills, salt and fresh meadows, and in any kind of lodged grass and clover.

WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Manufactured at the **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY**, and for Sale at the **WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE** of

**R. L. ALLEN,**

may1-3t

**189 & 191 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.**

## SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

**I OFFER FOR SALE**, privately, my farm, situated in the county of York, immediately on the stage road leading from York Town to Hampton, six miles from the former place, and about two miles from the water.

This **FARM** contains 175 to 200 **ACRES**—50 acres are cleared; the remainder is well covered with pine, chestnut, oak and cedar. It is enclosed with a good chestnut fence; a never-failing stream of water runs through it. There are some twelve or fifteen acres, most of which has been cleared—with a little expense could be converted into an excellent meadow. The buildings are **DWELLING HOUSE, SMOKE HOUSE, KITCHENS, BARN AND STABLE**. All the buildings are new, with the exception of one of the kitchens. An excellent well of **WATER** in the yard.

Joining the above farm there is a tract of 60 **ACRES**—50 of which are cleared—which I offer for sale with the above tract. This last tract has on it an abundance of marl, and has a good enclosure around it.

The terms will be made very accommodating.

Address, **W. N. WARE,**  
YORK TOWN, VA.

may1-8t

## Great Improvement in Threshing Machines.

**WE** are manufacturing 100 of the latest improved **Railway Horse Powers**, with **Overshot Iron Cylinder Threshers**, the shakers so arranged as not to take perceptibly from the power. Price of **Two Horse Power** and **Thrasher** including band and fixtures for hulling cloverseed, complete, \$140, one **Horse Power** \$120. Also 5 sizes **Hay Presses**, from \$75 to \$100 each. All warranted. Please address **W. W. DINGEE & Co.,**

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, and receive a circular.

mhl-ly

## COTSWOLD BUCKS.

**THE SUBSCRIBER** has for sale a few very superior pure blood **COTSWOLD BUCKS**, one and two years old. The prize awards of **Maryland State Agricultural Society**, for several years past, testify as to the character of his stock. Apply to **Editors of the American Farmer**, or to

**HENRY CARROLL,**

Westernman's Mills P. O., Baltimore Co. Md.

jel-5\*

**AFRICAN GUANO**, of superior quality; a lot is expected, which will be sold low. Apply at this office.

## SEWING MACHINE.

**WHEELER & WILSON**  
Manufacturing Company's Improved



**FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.**

**LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,**

**OTIS' PATENT,**

**THE ONLY SURE PROTECTION.**

Constructed and Sold Wholesale and retail, at

**American Building, 126 Baltimore Street, AND No. 3 BOWLY'S WHARF.**

jel-6m

**WM. NERRELL, Agent.**

## NOTICE TO FARMERS.

**Schuylkill Magnesian Lime,**

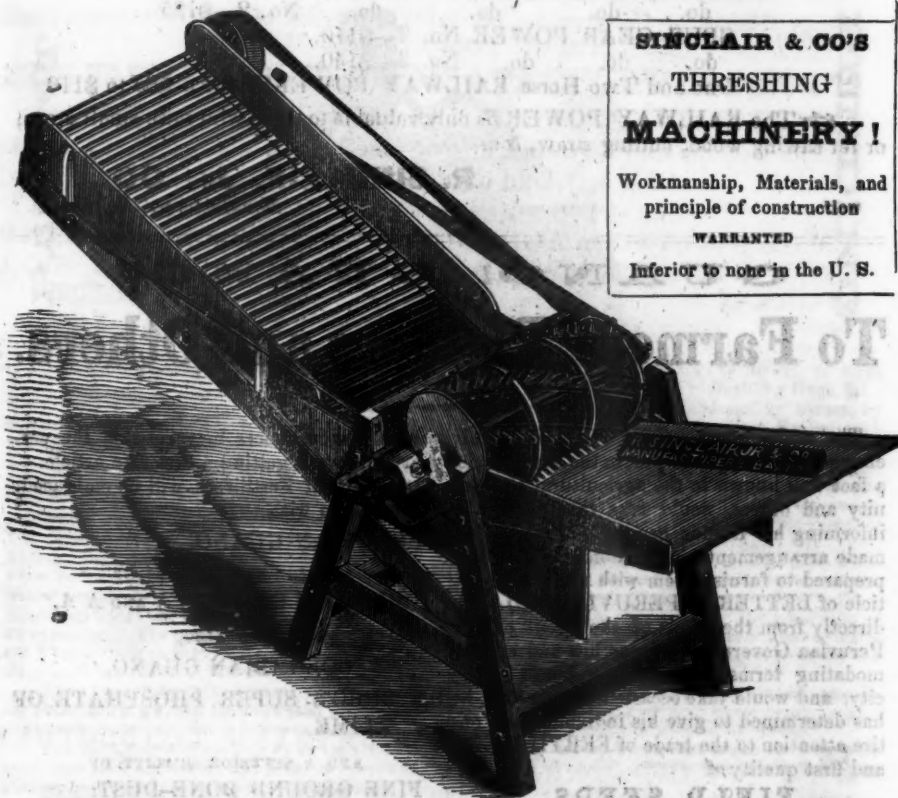
**I AM AUTHORIZED** to sell and deliver cargoes of this **LIME**, (three to five thousand bushels considered a cargo,) at any landings of rivers of the Chesapeake, where there is a depth of water not less than 5½ feet. Also **PERUVIAN** and **MEXICAN GUANO**, at the lowest prices, for sale by **N. E. BERRY,**

jel-6m

No. 8, Bowly's Wharf.

AMERICAN FARMER-ADVERTISER.

# SINCLAIR'S PREMIUM SPIRAL WROUGHT IRON ELASTIC CYLINDER THRASHING MACHINE, WITH STRAW CARRIER ATTACHED.



**SINCLAIR & CO'S  
THRESHING  
MACHINERY!**

Workmanship, Materials, and  
principle of construction

**WARRANTED**

Inferior to none in the U. S.

The spiral arrangement of our Cylinder, (see fig.) causes a reduction of draught, greater rapidity of Threshing, runs more regularly, and without that noise or surge, so objectionable to the parallel cylinders. We have also attached our Open Concave, which causes a more rapid discharge of wheat unbroken. All our Cylinders are made on the open principle, instead of the plain surface, which causes an agitation of the air when running, and blows the dust out with the chaff, instead of producing an atmosphere at the mouth of the machine, so annoying and injurious to the health of the feeder.

Prices as follows:—

Width of Cylinder,	16	20	25	30	Inch.
Price,	45	50	60	70	Dollars.
Straw Carriers,	15	15	18	20	"

— PRICE OF PARALLEL THRASHERS, \$5 each less.

WIMPLE'S PATENT THRASHERS, Separator and Cleaner combined, price \$160.

may 1

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co., MANUFACTURERS.

# PREMIUM HORSE POWERS.

Our HORSE POWERS are unrivalled, both as regards principle of construction and durability of the works. The most prominent power on our list is the No. 2 SEGMENT, and the Pattern that has received the highest State premium during the last several years. For particulars, see our Catalogue for 1857.

Prices as follows:—

BEVEL GEAR SEGMENT POWER No. 1—\$100.

do. do. do. do. No. 2—\$125.

SPUR GEAR POWER No. 2—\$110.

do. do. do. No. 3—\$140.

One and Two Horse RAILWAY POWERS, Price \$85 to \$110.

The RAILWAY POWER is only valuable to those who raise small crops, or for sawing wood, cutting straw, &c.

**R. SINCLAIR, JR. CO.,**

*Manufacturers, Baltimore.*

## GUANO! GUANO!!

# To Farmers, Planters and Others.

The undersigned, having been extensively engaged for some time past in the above trade, a fact well known to the agricultural community and others, would take this method of informing his friends generally, that having made arrangements, as heretofore, he is fully prepared to furnish them with a first rate article of LETTER A PERUVIAN GUANO, directly from the hands of the agent of the Peruvian Government, on as low and accommodating terms as any other house in the city; and would take occasion to state that he has determined to give his individual and entire attention to the trade of FERTILIZERS, and first quality of

### FIELD SEEDS,

such as he will be prepared to furnish from the best selections, so that under the circum-

stances his customers may rely on the certainty of always getting a first rate article.

In his list of Fertilizers, will be embraced, in connection with

### PERUVIAN GUANO,

ALL THE BEST BRANDS OF  
MEXICAN GUANOS, A AND A A,

AND ALSO,

COLOMBIAN GUANO,  
DE BURG'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF  
LIME,

AND A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF  
FINE GROUND BONE-DUST:

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD ON PLEASING  
TERMS, BY

**ROBERT TURNER,**

No. 47 SOUTH FREDERICK ST.,  
Baltimore, Md.

LUTHER O. HARDING. WILLIAM HOPKINS.  
**HARDING & HOPKINS,**  
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Bowly's Wharf, 2d door from Pratt street,

Would respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally to our stock of Groceries, Liquors and Teas. Particular attention paid to weights of wheat and sales of all kinds of Country produce.

**T. T. MARTIN & BROTHER,**  
Wholesale Dealers in Liquors and Cigars.

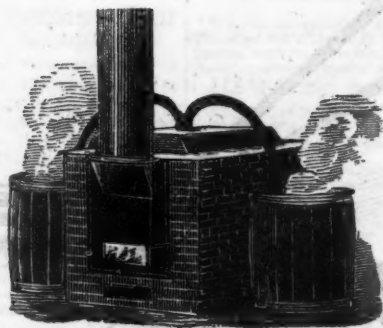
AND  
General Commission Merchants,  
No. 72 S. CALVERT STREET, (One Door from Pratt,)  
BALTIMORE, MD.

AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

# COOKED FOOD FOR FARM STOCK.

HOT WATER IN ABUNDANCE FOR ANY PURPOSE.

PATENT



PENDING.

The above Cut represents a complete Apparatus for Cooking Food for Stock, by Steam, in large Tubs, Boxes, or Barrels; Heating Water for Tanner's use; Washing Clothes; Scalding Hogs, &c.; Steaming Timber for Carriage, Plough, Chair, or Shingle Makers; Warming Buildings by Steam, by means of Pipes or Radiators, passing through their various apartments. It is a Cast Iron Kettle, with Flange at the top and bottom, to facilitate the Setting of it in a common Brick Furnace. It has a Cover, with Flange to match the Upper Flange of the Kettle. A few Bolts fasten the Cover and Kettle together, thus forming a Steam Boiler containing about 50 Gallons of Water, with Steam Chamber above. The Cover can easily be removed when the operator wishes to use the Kettle as a Cauldron, and as readily replaced, when he wishes to use it as a Steam Boiler. It is furnished with Flexible Pipes, of Vulcanized India Rubber, which may be shifted about with pleasure, to convey the Steam into Tubs, Barrels, Vats, or Steam Boxes, or whatever the operator wishes to Cook or Steam in. Where these Pipes connect with the Boiler, there is a Slide-Valve, with a simple Lever to move it, by which the Steam can be changed from one Pipe to the other, or made to supply both Pipes at once. The Valve is so arranged that the Steam can not be shut off from both pipes at once, thus avoiding the possibility of an explosion. The operation of Cooking for Stock can be going on on one side of the Furnace, while the Family Clothes Washing, Clothes Boiling, Soap Making, Lard Rendering, &c., &c., is going on the other—all with as little fire under the Boiler as will work an ordinary Cook Stove.

They are arranged for burning either wood or coal. The manner of setting is very simple, requiring about 350 brick, and no more skill than every farmer possesses. Full directions nevertheless accompany each Boiler, so that it is impossible for the most ignorant and unskillful to set it up wrong.

The advantages of cooking by steam are obvious, when it is remembered that it can be done with much less fuel, and in half the time, in vessels of any kind, size or shape, without constant watching or stirring to prevent the substance from burning.

By the report of an experiment made by SAMUEL H. CLAY, of Kentucky, in feeding cooked food to hogs, in comparison to feeding in the ordinary way—a gain is shown of about three to one in favor of the cooked food. It is evident that in feeding other stock the gain must be even greater.

All Boilers warranted to give satisfaction, and can be returned after thirty days' trial, if not found to come up to the wants of the purchaser. A liberal discount to the trade.

The Three Roller Iron Sugar Mill, and The Improved Little Giant Corn Mill

Manufactured and For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

## HEDGES, MOCKBEE & CO.,

LITTLE GIANT MILL WORKS,

Corner of Coates and 17th. Streets Philadelphia.

HEDGES & FREE,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

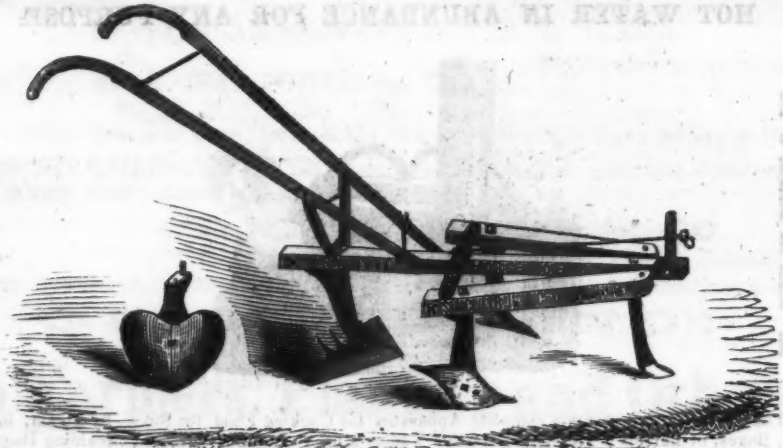
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# MAYNARD'S HORSE HOE,

OR,

## IMPROVED TOBACCO CULTIVATOR.



The above figure is a correct representation of MAYNARD'S HORSE HOE, for general cultivation, and particularly adapted for the Tobacco and Vegetable crops. Instead of the shovel, we attach a double steel edged warding iron, which weed the crop, pulverizes and leaves the surface *level*, thus rendering the land less liable to wash, and the crop in the finest state of cultivation. The centre tines are *right and left*, and may be arranged to throw the soil to or from the plants at pleasure. Price, \$7.50. Do. with Shovel, \$8.

ALSO FOR SALE—

EXPANDING AND STATIONARY WROUGHT STEEL CORN CULTIVATORS.	Price,	\$6 a 5 00
EXPANDING AND STATIONARY DOUBLE STEEL-POINTED CORN CULTIVATORS.	Price,	6.50 a 5.50
SEVEN TINE CULTIVATORS,		7.50 a 8.00
2 and 3 FURROW GANG PLOWS,		5.50 a 6.50

For Sale by

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

May 1

## CORN COVERING MACHINE.

We are making a light, one horse machine, constructed with two right and left hand mould boards, followed by a roller. It is admirably adapted for covering checked corn, which it does perfectly, and at the rate of about twelve acres per day. PRICE \$6.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

BALTIMORE, Md.

may 1

# FIRST PREMIUM MACHINE.



AT THE

## National Mechanics' Institute Fair IN WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1857.

The attention of farmers and those interested in Wheat Threshing Machines, is invited to the above machine. For simplicity, strength and durability, it has no equal, and is warranted to thresh and clean in a marketable manner, from 1 to 2 bushels of wheat per minute. The Thresher is made entirely of iron, with anti-friction self-oiling boxes, and the Separator and Cleaner is built here, with particular reference to the wants of Southern farmers, being made more substantial in all its parts than those procured at the North. In fact, DANIEL WOODBURY'S PATENT GENESEE VALLEY SEPARATOR AND CLEANER, challenges competition from every source for its unrivalled ease of action, simplicity, (having but 4 bands) expedition and economy. The Grain is delivered in the bag ready for market! Another important fact is, the very short period of time required to set it down ready for work, as it need not be removed from off the wagon.

The HORSE POWER (PELTON'S) is too well known and appreciated to need any words here. — Those manufactured by me are much heavier and stronger than any other powers in use here of the modern plans, and warranted to run as light.

The following is a List of Premiums awarded this Thresher and Cleaner :

Fair of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, 1855—N. J. State Fair, at Camden, N. J., 1855—Pennsylvania State Fair at Harrisburg, Pa.—Berk's Co. Fair, at Reading, Pa.—New Castle Co. Fair, at Wilmington, Del.—Kent Co. Fair at Dover, Del.—and Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute Fair, at Washington, D. C., 1857.

I refer you to the following CERTIFICATES, for the opinions of those who have used them:—

Woodlawn, near Prospect Hill P. O.

Fairfax Co., Va., May 4, 1856. }  
I take great pleasure in recommending to the public the Threshing Machine which is now being manufactured in Alexandria, Va., by Mr. James A. McPherson. They were introduced into this county about two years ago by Mr. A. B. Ransom, who now has one in successful operation. In the threshing season this machine is preferred to all others ever used in my neighborhood, and is constantly in operation. With the proper force of horses and hands it will thresh more grain, and cleaner, and separate it more effectually from the straw and chaff, than any machine I have ever seen in use. Mr. Ransom has threshed my crop for the last two seasons, and the work has been done so well that there has been no necessity to run the grain through a fan after it comes from the machine in one single instance before carrying it to market. There is one other advantage this machine has over all others I have ever seen in use. It is this: it rarely cracks or mashes the grain. I have had wheat, rye and oats threshed by this machine, and it has never failed to give entire satisfaction. I have conversed with a number of my neighbors who have used this machine extensively, and without a single exception they agree with me in the above statement.

W. W. BALL.

PROSPECT HILL, VA., May, 1856.

I have read with great pleasure Mr. James A. McPherson's announcement of his opening extensive machine shops in Alexandria, for the manufacture and repair of all kinds of Agricultural implements; it is a desideratum long needed in this section of Virginia, as every farmer I think will attest, and it is fortunate for us that Mr. McPherson has undertaken it. Mr. McPherson is generally known in Fairfax and Loudon counties, where he has furnished Threshers, Mowers & Reapers to numerous farmers within the last four years, and I believe with entire satisfaction, certainly so to myself, and I have heard nothing to the contrary from any quarter. I therefore hope that Central Virginia Farmers will seek no farther than Alexandria to supply their increasing wants in Mr. McPherson's line of manufacture. Com. THOS. AY C. JONES, U. S. N. President of the Fairfax Agricultural Society.

We, the undersigned, have used James A. McPherson's Thresher and Cleaner in the Fall of 1854-5, were much pleased with its operations, and believe it to be a superior machine when properly attended to.

ANDREW SEITZ,	SAMUEL ROPP,
WM. WENNER,	GEO. M. FRY,
JNO. W. WENNER,	DANIEL T. SHREVE,
WM. F. FAULEY,	GEO. W. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL H. FRASER,	JOHN T. MONEY.

I would also respectfully refer you to the following gentlemen who have used these Machines:

A. C. BELT, Goochville, Loudon County.
G. H. WHITMORE, " "
WM. TAVENNER, Hamilton Store, Loudon County.
ELI T. RUSE, " "
DAVID BROWN, " "
PROUT & VERMILLION, Aldie, " "
JOSEPH NICHOLS, Philemont, " "
SIDNEY HAWLING, " "
GEO. AYRE, Middleburg, " "
Capt. SOL. HOGE, " "
H. TAVENNER, Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Va.
H. VANDERHOF, Rockville, Montgomery Co., Md.

The subscriber is also prepared to furnish Reapers and Mowers, and all other kinds of Agricultural Implements usually manufactured at such an establishment. — Our terms are Cash, or approved negotiable paper.

JAMES A. MCPHERSON.

SHOP—CORNER PATENT AND COMMERCE STS., Alexandria, Va.

jel-4t

## WATSON'S

## \$10 SEWING MACHINE.

NOW UPON EXHIBITION, AND FOR SALE BY



## ROBBINS & Co.

Proprietors of the

BALTIMORE STOVE WORKS,

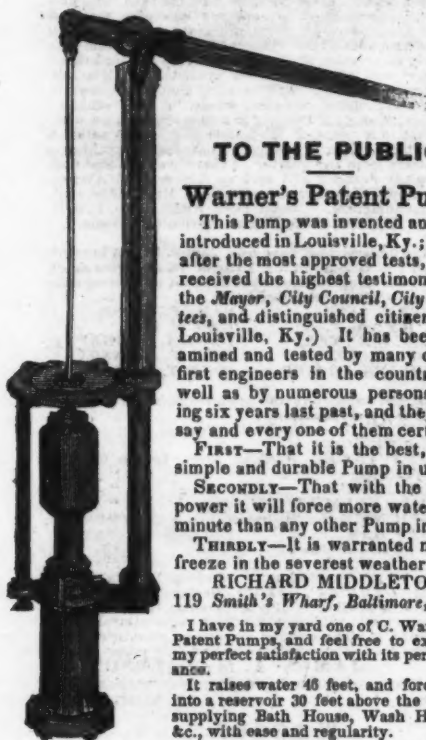
No. 46 LIGHT STREET, Baltimore,

Proprietors for the State of Maryland, and Agents for the entire Southern Country.

State, County or Town Rights of this invaluable MACHINE for sale. Address as above. apl

## GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

HENRY HARTG & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES, No. 121 Franklin street, near Eutaw, where may be found Pianos which for elegance of finish, and sweetness of tone, and agreeable touch are second to none in the country. jyl-lyr



**TO THE PUBLIC.**

**Warner's Patent Pump.**

This Pump was invented and first introduced in Louisville, Ky.; there, after the most approved tests, it has received the highest testimonials of the Mayor, City Council, City Trustees, and distinguished citizens, (of Louisville, Ky.) It has been examined and tested by many of the first engineers in the country, as well as by numerous persons during six years last past, and they will say and every one of them certify—

FIRST—That it is the best, most simple and durable Pump in use.

SECONDLY—That with the same power it will force more water per minute than any other Pump in use.

THIRDLY—It is warranted not to freeze in the severest weather.

RICHARD MIDDLETON,  
119 Smith's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

I have in my yard one of C. Warner's Patent Pumps, and feel free to express my perfect satisfaction with its performance.

It raises water 45 feet, and forces it into a reservoir 30 feet above the yard, supplying Bath House, Wash House, &c., with ease and regularity.

CHARLES REESE, Lanvale-st.

371-3t

**Isn't It So?**

**Fresh Fruit**

**IN WINTER**

**BETTER**

**THAN**

**Sweetmeats.**

May 1-4t.

Use **ARTHUR'S** Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans and Jars, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

Full directions for putting up all kinds of Fruit and Tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

They are made of Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire and Acid proof Stone Ware. The sizes are from pints to gallons. These cans and jars are entirely open at the tops, and **NEST**, to secure economy in transportation.

For sale by Storekeepers throughout the United States.

Descriptive circulars sent on application. **OF** Orders from the trade solicited.

Be sure to ask for "**Arthur's**." It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of thousands of families, hotel and boarding-house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

**Arthur, Burnham & Gilroy,**  
Manufacturers under the Patent,  
N. E. Cor. Tenth & George Sts.  
**PHILADELPHIA.**

**J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.**

**DOUBLE SCREENED ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN.**

The best Fan in the United States!  
**PRICE \$35.**



The above cut is a representation of the Double Screened Rockaway Grain Fan, in full operation. It is manufactured and for sale by the Patentees at 151, 153 & 155 North High street, between Hillen and Gay sts., Baltimore, Md.

It was patented December 20th, 1853—again, June 12th, 1855, and last improvement, January 20th, 1857. The recent improvement enable us to offer a perfect machine—the very best Fan ever offered to the Farmer, the Trade, or the Manufacturer. Its superiority has been acknowledged by all who have used or seen it used and certain are we, that in this particular Implement, adapted as it is, to ALL KINDS of grain, the South, by our invention, has outvied the North or East—as it is incomparably superior to all inventions of this kind—we challenge competition from whatever quarter it may come. We have a large stock of the best materials on hand, and are prepared to deliver 800 Fans in due time this season, and solicit orders.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the different Agricultural Societies of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina and South Carolina, that our Fan has been at nearly all the State and County Fairs, and took the **FIRST PREMIUM** over all others, for the last five years.

**NOTICE.**—We offer our services to our friends who need Agricultural Implements and Machinery of any description, to purchase the same for them, guaranteeing them the best in the market.

Patent Rights for sale, and Patterns complete, with all the information necessary for manufacturing.

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS ARE SUBMITTED:

DINWIDDIE Co., Va., Nov. 23th, 1856.

Messrs. J. Montgomery & Bro.

Without any solicitation, I do say with pleasure, that your truly celebrated Rockaway Fan, exceeds my most sanguine expectation in doing its work. I have used it with perfect satisfaction for two years past. It cleans faster and better than any I have ever tried. I believe it saved me the first year in cleaning my crop more than its cost; it is just the Fan the farmer wants and needs, therefore, I can safely recommend it to the Agricultural Community.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

THOMAS B. HAMLIN.

We are of opinion that the Wheat Fan of J. Montgomery & Bro. will in a day fan out more wheat and do it cleaner than any Fan we ever saw tried. We can, with the utmost confidence recommend it to the farmers of Virginia.

JOHN OSBORNE,

SAML. C. LEGRAND.

of Charlott's Co., Virginia.

Your Fan is a perfect machine, doing all that is claimed for it, and answering the highest expectations.

J. R. COUPLAND,

Stony Point, near Yorktown, Va.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, at Baltimore City (Md.) Post office, will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

No. 155 N. High street, between Hillen and Gay, Baltimore.

# LIST OF PREMIUMS AND RULES & REGULATIONS FOR THE TENTH CATTLE SHOW AND AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, TO BE HELD BY THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

AT THE SHOW GROUNDS, IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE,  
On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,  
The 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d of October, 1857.

## CATTLE.

### HERD PREMIUMS.

For best Short Horn Bull, and four Cows or Heifers over one year of age, belonging to one person,	\$50
For best Devon Herd, as above,	50
For best Ayrshire and Alderney, (or Jersey) Herd, as above, each,	50
For best Hereford and Holstein Herd, as above, each,	50
For best four Cows or Heifers, over one year, and not full blood, belonging to one person,	25

*Judges*—Charles B. Calvert, P. George's Co. Md.; James T. Earle, Queen Anne's Co., Md.; John C. Clark, Del.; H. K. Burgwyn, N. Carolina; Robert L. Wright, Wheatland, Loudon Co., Va.

### IMPORTED CATTLE.

For best imported Bull of each class except grade,	\$50
For best imported Cow of each class except grade,	50

Imported Cattle shall compete with Native Bred only for Herd premiums.

*Judges*—Charles B. Calvert, P. George's Co. Md.; James T. Earle, Queen Anne's Co., Md.; John C. Clark, Del.; H. K. Burgwyn, N. Carolina; Robert L. Wright, Wheatland, Loudon Co., Va.

### SHORT HORNS.

For best Bull 3 years of age and over,	\$50
2d best do do do	25
For best Bull between 2 and 3,	30
2d best do do	15
For best Bull between 1 and 2,	20
2d best do do	10
For best Bull under 1 year,	10
For best Cow 3 years of age and over,	\$50
2d best do do do	25
For best Cow or Heifer between 2 and 3,	30
2d best do do do	15
For best Heifer between 1 and 2,	20
2d best do do	10
For best Heifer Calf under 1 year,	10

*Judges*—R. H. Dulaney, Esq., Upperville, Loudon Co., Va.; Col. J. W. Ware, of Berryville, Clarke Co., Va.; L. G. Morris, of Mount Fordham, West Chester Co., N. Y.; Samuel Canby, of Wilmington, Del.; James Mulliken, of Buena Vista, P. George's Co., Md.

### DEVONS.

For best Bull 3 years of age and over,	\$50
2d best do do do	25
For best Bull between 2 and 3 years,	30
2d best do do do	15
For best Bull between 1 and 2 years,	20
2d best do do do	10
For best Bull under 1 year,	10
For best Cow 3 years of age and over,	\$50
2d best do do do	25
For best Cow or Heifer between 2 and 3 yrs.	30
2d best do do do	15
For best Heifer between 1 and 2 years,	20
2d best do do do	10
For best Heifer Calf under 1 year,	10

*Judges*—Wm. Dodge, of Washington Co., Md.; Geo. B. Milligan, of Baltimore; Ed. Lloyd, Jr., of Talbot Co.; C. S. Wainwright, of Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Edw. G. Farle, of West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y.

### AYRSHIRES.

For best Bull 3 years of age and over,	\$50
2d best do do do	25
For best Bull between 2 and 3 years,	30
2d best do do do	15
For best Bull between 1 and 2 years,	20
2d best do do do	10
For best Bull under 1 year,	10
For best Cow 3 years of age and over,	\$50
2d best do do do	25
For best Cow or Heifer between 2 and 3 years,	30
2d best do do do	15
For best Heifer between 1 and 2 years,	20
2d best do do do	10
For best Heifer Calf under 1 year,	10

*Judges*—Wm. C. Wilson, Balt. Co.; Dr. Jas. W. Thompson, Wilmington, Del.; Marshall B. Hickman, Westchester, Pa.; G. Pepper Norris, Wilmington, Del.; Edw. S. Lyon, Pikesville, Balt. Co.



# AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

## HEREFORDS.

For best Bull 3 years of age and over,	\$50
2d best do do do	25
For best Bull between 2 and 3 years,	30
2d best do do do	15
For best Bull between 1 and 2 years,	20
2d best do do do	10
For best Bull under 1 year,	10
For best Cow 3 years of age and over,	\$50
2d best do do do	25
For best Cow or Heifer between 2 and 3 years,	30
2d best do do do	15
For best Heifer between 1 and 2 years,	20
2d best do do do	10
For best Heifer Calf under one year,	10

Judges—Wm. G. Lewis, Boston; Col. Charles Wright, Seaford, Del.; Wm. H. Lotham, N. Y.; W. D. Bowie, P. George's Co., Md.; Samuel Thorn, Washington Hollow, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

## ALDERNEYS (Jerseys.)

For best Bull 3 years of age and over,	\$50
2d best do do do	25
For best Bull between 2 and 3 years,	30
2d best do do do	15
For best Bull between 1 and 2 years,	20
2d best do do do	10
For best Bull under one year,	10
For best Cow 3 years of age and over,	\$50
2d best do do do	25
For best Cow or Heifer between 2 and 3 years,	30
2d best do do do	15
For best Heifer between 1 and 2 years,	20
2d best do do do	10
For best Heifer Calf under one year,	10

Judges—Dr. A. M. Tredwell, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.; John Merryman, Baltimore Co.; John R. Emory, Queen Anne's Co.; Thos. P. Remington, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. H. Huntington, Washington City, D. C.

## HOLSTEINS.

For best Bull 3 years of age and over,	\$50
2d best do do do	25
For best Bull between 2 and 3 years,	30
2d best do do do	15
For best Bull between 1 and 2 years,	20
2d best do do do	10
For best Bull under 1 year,	10
For best Cow 3 years of age and over,	50
2d best do do do	25
For best Cow or Heifer between 2 and 3 years,	30
2d best do do do	15
For best Heifer between 1 and 2 years,	20
2d best do do do	10
For best Heifer Calf under one year,	10

Judges—Wm. B. Dobbin, Baltimore; Thomas Love, Baltimore Co.; Dr. John C. Earle, Queen Anne's Co.; B. M. Bowdle, Talbot Co.; G. V. Lurman, Baltimore.

## NATIVE AND GRADES.

For best Cow over 3 years,	\$30
2d best do do	15
best Cow or Heifer between 2 and 3,	20
2d best do do do	10
best Heifer between 1 and 2,	15
2d best do do do	8
best Heifer Calf,	10

Judges—Dr. Wm. H. De Coursey, Wye Mills, Queen Anne's Co., Md.; Welling C. Hickman, Westchester, Pa.; George H. Elder, Baltimore Co.; John Contee, Buena Vista, P. George's Co., Md.; R. T. Goldsborough, Cambridge, Dorchester Co., Md.

## FAT CATTLE.

For best Beef on the hoof,	\$20
2d best do do	10
3d best do do	5

Judges—Sterling Thomas, Baltimore; John Jones, Delaware; William Jessup, Baltimore Co.; Frank Hoover, Baltimore; Philip Oldwilder, Farnham, Pa.

## WORKING OXEN.

For best county team to consist of not less than six yoke of Working Oxen,	\$60
2d best do do	40
For best yoke of working oxen,	40
2d best do do	30
3d best do do	20
4th best do do	10

Judges—E. Lloyd, Sen., Talbot Co.; George W. Graham, P. George's; David Brumbaugh, Washington Co.; Richard S. Hill, Upper Marlboro', P. George's Co.; B. C. Hickman, Westchester, Pa.

## SHEEP.

### IMPORTED SHEEP.

For best imported Buck of each class,	\$20
do best do Ewe do	20

Judges—W. D. Bowie, Prince George's Co.; Charles Carroll, Howard Co.; Dr. Richard H. Stewart, Virginia; Bryan Jackson, Delaware; Thos. Wood, Pennsylvania.

### LONG WOOLS.

(Including New Oxfordshire or Cotswold, Leicester or Bakewell and Lincolnshire.)	
For best Buck,	\$20
2d best do	10
For best pen of Ewes, not less than three,	20
2d best do do	10
For best pen Buck Lambs, not less than three,	10
best pen Ewe Lambs, do	10

Judges—Benj. Hood, Chester Co., Pa.; Samuel Chamberlayne, Trappe, Talbot Co.; Charles H. Tilghman, Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co., Md.; G. H. Dashiell, Norfolk, Va.; Jos. H. Wilson, Bladensburg.

### MIDDLE WOOLS.

(Including South Downs, Tunis Mountain, and Oxfordshire Downs.)	
For best Buck,	\$20
2d best do	10
best pen of Ewes, not less than three,	20
2d best do do do	10
best pen Buck Lambs, not less than three,	10
best pen Ewe Lambs, do do	10

Judges—Thos. A. Hardy, Norfolk, Va.; Henry Carroll, Sr., Baltimore Co.; Richard C. Tilghman, Queen Anne's Co.; S. T. C. Brown, Carroll Co., Md.; Dr. George R. Dennis, Somerset Co.

# AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

## FINE WOOLS.

(Including Saxony and Merino.)

For best Buck,	\$20
2d best do	10
best pen of Ewes, not less than three,	20
2d best do do do	10
best pen Buck Lambs, not less than three,	10
best pen Ewe Lambs, do do	10

Judges—K. R. Owen, Talbot Co.; R. Peters, Geo.; Samuel Wethered, Baltimore; Isaac Newton, Delaware Co., Pa.; Wm. Reybold, Delaware.

## MIXED WOOL.

(Including Natives and Grades.)

For best Buck,	\$20
2d best do	10
best pen of Ewes, not less than three,	20
2d best do do do	10
best pen Buck Lambs, not less than three,	10
best pen Ewe Lambs, do do	10

Judges—Dr. J. O. Wharton, Washington Co.; Wm. D. Coad, St. Mary's Co.; John Exton, Delaware City, Del.; Samuel H. Dorsett, Anne Arundel Co.; Thos. Hughlett, Talbot Co.

## FAT SHEEP.

For best lot Live Muttons, not less than three,	\$15
2d best do do	8
For best Slaughtered Mutton,	10
2d best do do	5

Judges—Z. Barnum, Baltimore; J. M. Turner, Baltimore; Philip Otterbach, Washington, D. C.; Samuel Earle, Queen Anne's Co.; H. S. Jackson, Baltimore.

NOTE.—The exhibitors of Slaughtered Mutton shall exhibit the Sheep to be slaughtered alive, and put a mark on their faces—after which they shall be weighed alive, and their respective weights registered; and shall be weighed again after they have been slaughtered and dressed—the head and feet with the skin on them to be left on the carcasses of each mutton. The committee of Judges shall state in their report the gross and nett weight of each mutton, and the variety of the same.

## SWINE.

The LARGE BREED includes the Chester, Berkshire, Russia, Mackay, Leicester, and their grades.

For best Boar over 2 years old,	\$15
2d best do do	8
For best Boar between 1 and 2 years,	10
2d best do do	5
For best Boar between 6 months and 1 year,	8
For best Sow over 2 year old,	15
2d best do do	8
For best Sow between 1 and 2 years	10
2d best do do	5
For best Sow between 6 months and 1 year,	8
For best lot of Pigs, not less than five, six months of age,	10

Judges—John S. Sellman, Anne Arundel Co.; Dr. Geo. T. Ogle, do.; Blanchard Emory, Centreville, Md.; Anthony Higgins, Delaware; G. Y. Worthington, Baltimore.

## SWINE—SMALL BREED.—Premiums same as Large.

The SMALL BREED includes Neapolitan, Suffolk, Improved China, Chinese, Mocha, and their Grades.

Judges—Lewis P. Hoopes, Chester Co., Pa.; Hugh M. Nelson, Millwood, Clarke Co., Va.; O. Horsey, Frederick Co. Md.; G. W. Hilleary, P. George's Co.; Chay. Hoskyns, Thomas Run, Harford Co., Md.

## HORSES.

### BLOODED HORSES.

For best thorough bred Stallion,	\$50
2d best do do	25
For best thorough bred Mare,	50
2d best do do	25
For best Horse Colt 3 years old,	30
2d best do do	15
For best Horse Colt 2 years old,	30
2d best do do	15
For best Horse Colt 1 year old,	20
2d best do do	10
For best Sucking Colt,	10
best Filley 3 years old,	30
2d best do	15
For best Filley 2 years old,	30
2d best do do	15
For best Filley 1 year old	20
2d best do do	10
For best sucking Filley,	10

Judges—J. Ridgely, of H. Baltimore Co.; H. G. S. Key, of St. Mary's Co.; Geo. Patterson, Carroll Co.; Dr. Chas. Duvall, A. A. Co.; Wm. H. Emory, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

### QUICK DRAFT AND SADDLE HORSES.

Premiums same as above.  
Judges—Major W. H. French, U. S. A., Balt. Hy. Carroll, Jr., Baltimore Co.; Frank Hall, Queen Anne's, Prince George's Co.; Clement Hill, Prince George's Co.; G. W. Hall, Harford Co.

### HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

Premiums same as for Blooded Horses.  
Judges—C. S. Layton, Georgetown, Del.; John T. Miller, Geo. Brenton, Westchester, Pa.; Jas. C. Lee, Churchville, Harford Co.; Joshua Bosley, Baltimore Co.

### MOLES AND JACKS.

For best Jack,	\$18
2d best do	5
best Jennet,	10
2d best do	5
best pair of Mules,	15
best Team of Mules, not less than six,	20

Judges—Sol. B. Davies, Baltimore; Joshua Hutchins, Baltimore Co.; Valentine Adams, Frederick Co., Md.; Franklin Whitaker, Emmerton, Harford Co.; Albert D. Emory, Queen Anne's Co.

### IMPORTED HORSES AND JACKS.

For best Imported Stallion,	\$30
do do Mare,	30
do do Jack,	18
do do Jennet,	10

Judges—Geo. W. Hughes, of A. A. Co.; E. F. Chambers, of Kent Co.; A. Kennedy, of Baltimore; Wm. H. Norris, of Baltimore; R. France, of Balt

## AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

For all Animals not enumerated, \$200 to be awarded at the discretion of the Judges.

**Judges**—James T. Earle, Queen Anne's Co., Md.; Thos. S. Lee, of Ellen Gowen, Baltimore Co.; R'd L. Ogle, Governor's Bridge, Md.; J. Edwin Coad, St. Mary's Co.; Wm. B. Matthews, Charles Co.

### TRIALS OF SPEED.

On Tuesday.

For Fastest Mare or Gelding in harness,	\$50
2d, do do do	30
3d, do do do	20

**Judges**—Wm. Williams, Baltimore; Harvey S. Baker, Cecilton, Md.; John R. Plater, Baltimore; Lloyd Tighman, Centreville, Md.; R'd Johns, Baltimore Co.

For Greatest Strength of Oxen, \$25

**Judges**—Wm Matthews, Baltimore Co.; Lewis Bailey, Fairfax Co., Va.; Luke Tiernan Williamson, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.; Dr. Thos. Martin, Trappe, Md.; N. Goldsborough, Oxford, Md.

On Wednesday.

For Fastest Trotting or Racking Mare or Gelding, for saddle purposes,	\$50
2d, do do do	30
3d, do do do	20

**Judges**—Wm. A. Sullivan, Cambridge, Md.; Dr. McPherson, Baltimore; Gustavus A. Skinner, Royal Oak, Md.; R. M. Dennison, of Pikesville, Md.; Evans S. Rogers, Jarrettsville, Harford Co.

For Greatest Strength of pair of Horses, \$25

**Judges**—Same as on Heavy Draft Horses.

On Thursday.

For Fastest Trotting Stallion in harness,	\$50
2d, do do do	30
3d, do do do	20

**Judges**—Dr. Jas. H. Murray, West River, Md.; Wm. H. Brune, Baltimore; Dr. James Davidson, Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co.; Jas. W. Clendinen, Baltimore; Richard Thomas, Talbot Co.

For Greatest Strength of pair of Mules, \$25

**Judges**—Same as on Mules and Jacks.

On Friday.

For Fastest Saddle Stallion,	\$50
2d, do do do	30
3d, do do do	20

**Judges**—Robt. Gilmor, Baltimore Co.; John Henderson, Easton, Md.; Chas. R. Howard, Woodstock, Howard Co.; Dr. James A. Steuart, Baltimore; Richard Rush, Baltimore.

Comparative trial of strength of Horses, Mules and Oxen—Premium, \$25

**Judges**—The same as on Trials of Strength, of the three preceding days.

### POULTRY.

For the Best Collection exhibited on the ground	\$50
Do 2d best do do do	25
Do 3d best do do do	10

For distribution in the discretion of the Judges, 50

**Judges**—James Parrott, Talbot Co.; Geo. Gale, Kent Co.; M. W. Goldsborough, Dorchester Co.; F. P. Laurensen, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.

## Agricultural Productions.

### TOBACCO.

For the best Samples, to be awarded at the discretion of the Judges, \$50

For the most valuable Product, per acre, of Tobacco, from not less than 5 acres, \$40

**Judges**—Walter Mitchell, of Charles Co.; Frank Cooke, Baltimore; Mr. Schumacher, Baltimore; Dr. Pindell, Talbot Co.; Mr. Oelrichs, Baltimore.

### GRAIN AND ROOT CROPS.

For best 5 acres of Corn,	\$40
best 5 acres of Wheat,	40
best 5 acres of Rye,	20
best 5 acres of Oats,	20
best 5 acres of Barley,	20
best 5 acres of Timothy,	20
best 5 acres of Clover,	20
best quarter acre of Irish Potatoes,	10
best do of Ruta Baga,	10
best do of Carrots,	10
best do of Sugar Beets,	10
best do of Mangel Wurtzel,	10
best do of Turnips,	10
Best Samples of Wheat, not less than 1 bushel,	\$5
Do of Corn in the ear,	do 2 50
Do of Rye,	do 2 50
Do of Oats,	do 2 00
Do of Barley,	do 2 00

**Judges**—W. M. Carey, Baltimore; James Carroll, Jr. Baltimore Co.; C. J. Shipley, Prince George's Co.; Robert Beverly, Fauquier Co., Va.; Chas. J. Mitchell, Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co.

Awards will be made at the meeting in October, on Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Timothy and Clover, and the samples of Tobacco. On all others on the list, awards will be made at the quarterly meeting of the Officers of the Society, on the 1st Wednesday of February, 1858.

Competitors for Premiums for Agricultural Productions must produce a full statement of the mode of cultivation, and accompany the same with certificates of two respectable men, as to product and measurement of the ground, and also exhibit a sample of the crop at the Fair.

## Implements and Machinery.

In addition to the superior claims of every Implement as to its Mechanical principles, the Judges shall be equally well satisfied as to the strength and durability of the iron and woodwork of the same—any deficiency in this respect, shall be cause of its rejection, or the denial of a premium.

### CLASS No. 1.

For the best Plow for plowing in pea vines, and other rank vegetable growth,	\$10
For the best Plow for heavy sod land,	10
do Plow for rough and stony land,	10
do One-horse Light Plow,	5
do Gang Plow,	5
do Sub-soil Plow,	10
do Hill-side Plow,	10
do Cultivator,	5
do Harrow,	5
do Corn Planter,	10

# AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

For the best Implement for laying off land in squares of various dimensions, for the planting of corn, tobacco or other crops, 10

For the best newly invented Harrow or other Implement, especially designed for the economical preparation of land for wheat, 15

Judges—G. M. Eldrige, Cecil Co.; Jno. Q. Hewlett, Balt. Co.; Rd. Earle, Queen Anne's Co.; H. W. Dorsey, Frederick; Edge T. Cope, Westchester, Pa.

## CLASS No. 2.

For best Broadcasting and Drilling Machine, for grain and grass seed, \$15

For best do. with Attachment for Drilling and Broadcasting Guano, or other concentrated fertilizers, 25

For best Stationary Horse Power, 20

do Sweep Horse Power, 20

do Portable Railway Horse Power, 10

For best Machine for threshing, separating and cleaning grain at one operation, 25

For best Threshing Machine, 10

do Separator or Straw Carrier, 5

Judges—Ed. Stabler, Montgomery Co.; Capt. E. L. F. Hardcastle, Royal Oak, Talbot Co.; T. S. Iglehart, Anne Arundel Co.; Isaac Webster, Balt. Co.; E. Foote, Cambridge, Dorchester Co., and H. M. Fitzhugh of Baltimore Co.

## CLASS No. 3.

For best Hay & Straw Cutter for horse power, \$10

do do for hand power, 5

do Corn Sheller for horse power, 10

do do for hand power, 5

do Corn and Cob Crusher, 10

do Pump for hand power, 10

do Root Cutter or Grubber for new land, 10

do Wind Power, 25

do Grist Mill for farmers' use, 25

Judges—A. B. Davis, Montgomery Co.; Samuel Ahalt, Frederick Co., Md.; Dr. J. L. Adkins, Easton, Talbot Co.; McHenry Keeler, Yorktown, Westchester, N. Y.; N. W. S. Hays, Bel Air, Harford Co.

## CLASS No. 4.

For best Fanning Mill, \$10

do Root and Vegetable Cutter, 5

do Drill Barrow for root and other small crops, 5

do Churn, 5

do Seed Cleaning Screen, 5

do Cider Mill and Press, 5

do Water Ram in operation, exhibited by manufacturer, 10

do Draining Tile, 5

do Tile Making Machine, 25

do New and Improved Roller for crushing and pulverizing ground, 10

Judges—Robt. Dick, Montgomery Co.; John Carroll Walsh, Harford Co.; Wilson Byrn, Dorchester Co.; Wm. Richardson, Frederick Co.; Tuberville Stuart, Fairfax Co., Va.

## CLASS No. 5.

For Greatest and best variety of valuable Agricultural Machines and Implements, \$150

2d best do 100

3d best do 50

Judges—Rd. Ll. Tilghman, Talbot Co.; Isaac Cronise, Frederick Co.; Wm. H. Jones, Somerset Co.; Dickinson Gorsuch, Balt. Co.; Emmor Seeds, Jr., Emmorton, Harford Co.

## REAPERS, MOWERS, AND OTHER HARVESTING MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

For best Reaper and Mower combined, with or without self-raking attachment, 100

do Reaper with self-raking attachment, 75

do Reaper, 50

do Mower, 50

do Automaton Rake, capable of being attached or applied with facility, and at reasonable cost to Reapers of various construction, 30

For best Implement for gleanings wheat fields and raking hay, 20

do Implement for gleanings wheat fields, 15

NOTE.—A Reaper and Mower combined, with or without self-raking attachment, may compete with a simple Mower in mowing.

The sum of \$150 will be awarded in premiums to any new and valuable harvesting machines or implements, not enumerated above, which may be exhibited and tested; or in second premiums to the above named machines and implements, at the discretion of the Judges. In the absence of competition, premiums shall not be awarded to unworthy machines or implements that may be exhibited.

If practicable the Mowers shall be tested both in low and upland grass, and also in wet grass.

In all cases the exhibitor shall be required to state in writing that the machine or implement exhibited, is precisely the same as to finish, material and workmanship, as those regularly kept by him for sale, and to state also the usual selling price of the article.

The machines and implements to which premiums may be awarded, shall be exhibited at the next Annual Exhibition of the Society, at which time premiums will be paid either in cash or medals, at the option of the recipients.

The Judges are requested to make an extended report, setting forth the reason for their awards, the peculiar points of excellence and of defect in the several machines and implements exhibited, and their relative merits.

The trial of Reapers, &c., will take place near Chestertown, Kent Co., Md., on fields of the Hon. E. F. Chambers and others.

Judges—Hon. E. F. Chambers, Chestertown; Hon. J. A. Pearce, Chestertown; James T. Earle, Esq., Centreville; John Merryman, Esq., Cockeysville; Col. Geo. W. Hughes, West River; James N. Goldsborough, Esq., Easton; N. B. Worthington, Esq., Baltimore; Geo. R. Dennis, Esq., Frederick; John Q. Hewlett, Esq., Baltimore. Alternates—S. T. C. Brown, Esq., Sykesville; Col. J. R. Emory, Centreville; Benjamin Howard, Esq., Kent Co.; Thomas Love, Esq., Cockeysville; Samuel H. Dorset, Esq., Davidsonville; James Tilghman, Esq., of John, Queen Anne's Co.; Martin Goldsborough, Esq., Baltimore; Henry Carroll, Jr., Esq., Westernman's Mills.

## CLASS No. 6.

### STEAM ENGINE.

For best Portable Steam Engine, adapted to agricultural purposes, \$100

For best Portable Saw Mill, 30



## AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

*Judges*—Tench Tilghman, Talbot Co.; Jno. W. Martin, Talbot Co.; Jas. Bollman, Balt.; B. H. Latrobe, Balt.; Wm. H. Hoffman, Balt. Co.

**NOTE.**—The exhibitors of machines and implements shall state in writing that those exhibited by them, are such as are kept on hand for general sale, and are not especially made for trial and exhibition; and shall state also the selling prices of the articles respectively. The Committee of Judges shall test the machines and implements as far as practicable; shall state in their report all the machines and implements exhibited in their respective classes, in the order of their merit, and the prices of the same.

### Discoveries and Inventions, in aid of Agriculture.

- For the best successful Machine for Cutting and Binding Wheat, at one operation, \$100
- For best efficient Machine, or fixtures, for Crushing, Grinding and Mixing Guano and other matter in the preparation of concentrated manures; the said machine to be of such cost as will not preclude its general use on farms, 50
- For best Formulæ and Essay, embodying valuable directions for preparing the best and most economical concentrated manures for the several staple crops of the State of Maryland, 50
- For best Essay, descriptive in detail of a new and improved system of rotation & mode of culture, for the production of wheat and Indian corn, and mode of harvesting and subsequent management of those crops, combined with the grass crops necessary for the sustenance of the farm stock—the whole system being designed to effect a progressive improvement of the soil, 25
- For best Essay, descriptive in detail as above, of a new and improved system in which tobacco shall be grown as the principal crop, in combination with the crops above named, 25
- For best Essay, descriptive of an economical mode of improving the native and grade, or part bred farm stock of this country, with an arithmetical statement of the time and number of crosses that will generate, upon the different varieties of farm stock given or stated, proportions of improved blood, 20
- For best draft of a law for the protection of sheep against dogs, 10
- For best Essay, descriptive of a new and improved system of mixed husbandry, embracing wheat, corn, tobacco, grass and farm stock, in which each of products shall be important in the profits of a farm, 20

**NOTE.**—The competitors for Premiums for the above Essays, will send the latter to S. Sands, Secretary, on, or before the 1st of October next, in order that the Judges may have time to examine and report to the annual meeting.

*Judges*—J. A. Pearce, Kent Co.; J. Thompson Mason, Washington Co.; Capt. F. Buchanan, Talbot Co.; Gov. Ross, Delaware; A. Nelson, Va.

### Discretionary Premiums to Agricultural Machines and Implements.

Premiums will be awarded to such Agricultural Machines and Implements not enumerated above, as shall be new, improved, and valuable, in such amounts as shall, in the opinion of the Committee of Judges, be appropriate, subject to confirmation by the Executive Committee.

*Judges*—M. T. Goldsborough, Talbot Co.; J. H. M'Henry, Balt. Co.; J. M. Comegys, Kent Co.; J. B. Thomas, Frederick Co.; Robt. Oliver, Sing Sing, N. Y.

### Dairy and Honey.

- For the best specimen of Fresh Print Butter, not less than 5 lbs. \$10 00
- 2d best do do do 5 00
- 3d best do do do 2 50
- For the best firkin or tub of Salted Butter, not less than 6 months old, 10 00
- 2d best do do do 5 00
- 3d best do do do 2 50
- For the best Cheese, not less than 25 lbs. 10 00
- 2d best do do do 5 00
- For the best Cream Cheese, not less than 5 lbs. 5 00
- best 10 lbs. of Honey in the Comb, 5 00
- best Hive of of Bees filled with Honey, 10 00
- The method of making the butter and cheese must be stated by each contributor. The honey must be taken without destroying the bees, and the hive used, and general management, to be stated by each competitor. No butter will be admitted after Tuesday at noon.

*Judges*—Edward Jenkins, Baltimore; Dr. George Thomas, West Chester, Pa.; A. McLaughlin, Baltimore; Mr. Claybaugh, Baltimore; Wm. Guy, Baltimore.

### American Wines.

- For the best  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. dry Catawba Wine, \$10
- 2d best do do do 5
- For the best  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. Dry Wine, from other grape than Catawba, 10
- 2d best do do do 5
- For the best  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. Sparkling Catawba Wine, 10
- 2d best do do do 5
- For the best  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. Sparkling Wine, from any other grape than Catawba, 10
- 2d best do do do 5

*Judges*—Wm. P. Robeson, Belvidere, N. J.; Jas. Nicholson, Baltimore; Benjamin C. Howard, Baltimore Co.; Jas. B. Ricard, Kent Co.; Sydney G. Fisher, Philadelphia.

### FRUITS.

- For the best specimen, not less than 3, of Fall Eating Apples, \$5 00
- 2d best do do do 2 50
- For the best specimen, not less than 3, of Winter Eating Apples, 5 00
- 2d best do do do 2 50
- For the best specimen of Fall and Winter Cooking Apples, 5 00
- 2d best do do do 2 50
- For the best and greatest number of choice varieties of Apples, grown by the

## AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

same exhibitor,	10 00
For the best and greatest variety of ripe Peaches,	10 00
2d best do do do	5 00
For the best specimen of Fall Eating Pears, not less than 3,	5 00
2d best do do do	2 50
For the best lot of Cooking Pears, not less than 3,	5 00
For the best specimen of Winter Eating Pears, not less than 3,	5 00
2d best do do do	2 50
For the best and greatest number of choice varieties of Pears grown by the same exhibitor,	10 00
For the best peck of Quinces,	5 00
For the best specimen, not less than 1 lb. of Eating Grapes, (glass),	5 00
2d best do do do do	2 50
For the best specimen of Eating Grapes, not less than 1 lb., (open air)	5 00
2d best do do do	2 50
For the greatest and best display of choice varieties of different kinds of Fruit,	20 00
2d best do do do	10 00
<i>Judges</i> —L. E. Berkman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. B. Gray, West Chester, Pa.; Tyler Farnham, York-Town, West Chester Co., N. Y.; Samuel Comegys, Oakland, Kent Co., Md.	

### BACON HAMS.

For the best Ham cured by exhibitor,	\$15 00
2d best do do do	10 00
3d best do do do	5 00
4th best do do do	2 50
<i>Judges</i> —Benj. C. Howard, Pikesville; John C. Brune, Baltimore; Charles Carroll, Howard Co.; Doctor Dulin, Delaware; A. L. Jarrett, Bel-Air, Harford Co.	

### FLOWERS.

For the greatest and choicest variety	\$25
2d do do do	15
3d do do do	10
For distribution, for Flowers and Floral Ornaments, at the discretion of the Judges,	50
<i>Judges</i> —Mrs. R. T. Earle, Mrs. B. C. Howard, Mrs. G. W. Lurman, Miss Glenn, Mrs. S. P. Hoffman. <i>Marshal</i> , Geo. Irwin.	

### HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For best Quilt,	\$5
2d best do	4
For best Counterpane,	4
2d best do	3
For best Hearth Rug,	4
2d best do	3
For best pair Home made Blankets,	5
do Home made Carpet,	4
For best made Shirt,	5
2d best do	3
For best fine long yarn Hose,	2
2d best do	2
For best coarse yarn Hose,	3
2d best do	2
For best Home made Soap,	4
2d best do do	3
For best Home made Bread,	3
2d best do do	2

For best Home made Pound Cake,	3
do do Sponge Cake,	3
do do specimen of Pickles,	3
do do Preserves,	3
For best specimen of Fruit Jelly,	3
do do Embroidery,	3
do do Worsted Work,	3

*Discretionary premiums of \$2 each can be awarded to meritorious articles not enumerated in the above list, to the amount of \$50.*

*Judges*—Mrs. John Ridgely, of Hampton, Mrs. Dr. S. P. Smith, Mrs. John Merryman, Mrs. John H. Wilson, Miss Mary Perine, and Mrs. Brice J. Goldsborough. *Marshal*, Alexander H. Riddle.

### FINE ARTS—PORTRAITS OF ANIMALS.

For the best animal Portrait, taken in oil,	\$25
do do by Camera Obscura	10
do do engraved or lithographed	10
<i>Judges</i> —J. H. McHenry, Col. W. H. Emory, U. S. A., Brantz Mayer, Ch. J. M. Eaton, Jno. P. Kennedy.	

### Rules and Regulations.

1.—The Show Grounds will be open for the reception of Animals and Articles designed for exhibition, on SATURDAY, 17th, after 9 o'clock, A. M., and on MONDAY, 19th OCTOBER, after the same hour. But all Animals and Articles, intended for exhibition, must be entered and ticketed at the Business Office before being carried within the Society's enclosure.

2.—No Animals or articles (unless by special permission of the Executive Committee previously obtained) will be entered or admitted after 6 P. M. on Monday, 19th October, except Bread, Cakes, Butter and Cheese, and Slaughtered Mutton, which, if previously entered, may be introduced as late as noon on Tuesday, 21st of October.

3.—All members of the Society, and all who shall become members previous to or at the Fair, will be furnished with Tickets, which will admit the person and the Ladies of his family to the Exhibition at all times during the continuance of the Fair.—Tickets to admit a single person 25 cents—no half tickets to be sold.

4.—All Male Exhibitors must have previously become members of the Society, by the payment of \$3, and subscription to the Constitution. But Ladies shall be exempt from this charge, and may exhibit articles of their own handiwork, free from any charge therefor, or for their own admittance during the Exhibition.

5.—These Regulations must be strictly adhered to, otherwise the Society will not be responsible for the omission of any animal or article on the Lists.

6.—No animals or articles entered for Exhibition, can be taken away before the close of the Fair except by permission of the Executive Committee, and no premium will be paid on animals or articles removed in violation of this rule.

7.—Animals and articles entered for Exhibition, will have cards attached with the No. as entered at the business office, and exhibitors should in all cases obtain their cards previous to placing their stock or articles on the show grounds.

8.—The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturity, size and general qualities characteristic of the breed which they judge. They will make due allowance for age, feeding and

## AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

other circumstances on the character and condition of the animals. They will not give encouragement for overfed animals. They will not award premiums for Bulls, Cows, or Heifers, which shall appear to have been fattened for the butcher; the object being to have superior animals of this description for breeding.

9.—No person directly or indirectly interested, will be allowed to serve as Judge—and the Executive Committee will quash the awards in every case where a person interested has served as Judge, or has attempted to influence or sway the action of the Judges.

10.—The Judges will be expected in all cases, in making their reports, to give the reason of their decision, embracing the valuable and desirable qualities of the animals or articles, to which premiums are awarded.

11.—When anything is exhibited to the Judges, which they shall deem meritorious, but beyond their power to award a premium, they will furnish a note of the same to the Executive Committee for their consideration and action.

12.—No animal or article can take more than one premium, except as hereinafter specified.

13.—Horses which take any of the regular premiums of the Society, may likewise compete in the trials of speed and strength.

14.—Cattle which simply take regular premiums of the Society, may likewise compete in trials of strength, or as members of herds, for Herd Premiums.

15.—A premium will not be awarded when the animal or article is not worthy, though there is no competition.

16.—All animals or articles competing for the same premium must be brought together as the Judges may appoint; and the Judges may require, in their discretion, exhibitors to change the position and bring in proximity animals and articles concerning the comparative merits of which they may feel in doubt.

17.—Any one, who may not previously have joined the Society, paying \$3 to the Treasurer or his authorized representatives, at the Office on the Ground, or at the Society's Rooms, will be admitted to membership, and be entitled to all the privileges thereof for the year 1857. The Treasurer and his deputies will furnish Certificates of Membership to all who shall pay their subscriptions in full or their entrance fee as above stated—but no credit will be allowed for subscription or entrance, and no person will be permitted to vote or enjoy the other privileges of a member, unless his Certificate give evidence that he has duly joined the Society and is not in arrears.

18.—Imported animals can compete only for the premiums offered for such.

19.—Any animal born within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be considered as a Native.

20.—All persons visiting the exhibition must obey the directions of the Officers of the Society, upon pain of expulsion and forfeiture of all the privileges for which they may have previously paid.

For all Live Stock entered for premium, an entrance fee of 10 per cent. of the premiums competed for shall be charged.

For all Live Stock entered for sale or exhibition, but not for premium, the following entrance fee

will be charged, and no place will be assigned to such stock until the said fees be paid:

For Horses, except sucking Colts,	\$3 00
For Cattle, except sucking Calves,	2 00
For Sheep,	50
For Hogs, except litters of sucking Pigs,	1 00
Food will be allowed at the following value per head for each variety of stock:	
Horses,	\$3 00
Cattle,	2 00
Sheep,	50
Hogs,	1 00

### TRIAL OF REAPERS AND MOWERS AT CHESTERTOWN.

The President of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, Ramsay McHenry, Esq., has chartered the steamer HERALD for a trip to Chestertown, to take as passengers those interested in the trial of HARVESTING MACHINERY, near that place, on 7th July. The steamer will start from the wharf of the Steam Packet Company, foot of Concord street, Union Dock, on MONDAY NIGHT, 6th July, at half past 8 o'clock, and return Wednesday evening. Tickets for the round trip, (including sleeping accommodations) \$3. Meals and refreshments, if taken on board, extra. The number of tickets are limited to 250, which can be had of SAM'L SANDS, General Secretary of the Society, at his office, 138 Baltimore street. jyl

#### NOTICE.


THE Roslin Tile Works are now prepared to furnish to farmers and others, Tile for under and surface draining, at the following prices:—

2 inch Pipe Tile at	\$15 per thousand.
3 " "	20 "
4 " "	25 "
2 " Horse-shoe Tile,	19 "
3 " "	15 "
4 " "	20 "

—All orders sent to the works, or to GEO. V. SCOTT & Co., Agents, Petersburg, Va., will receive prompt attention. Samples of each kind may be seen at the office of E. WHITMAN & Co., Baltimore. jyl-y


WM. Y. KEESTER.

### AULT'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS.

 WE have now in store, Ault's Improved Swede or Ruta Baga Turnip, Skirviaga Ruta Baga, Yellow Hybrid White Globe, White Flat Norfolk, Red Top Norfolk and Flat Dutch Turnips. All kinds Cucumbers, Spinage, Radishes, Cabbages, &c. None but the best kinds kept and all are of the same superior quality as heretofore sold by us. For sale wholesale and retail.

SAMUEL AULT & SON,  
jyl-1t Corner Calvert and Water sts., Baltimore, Md.

### COTSWOLD SHEEP.

 THE subscriber will have for sale, deliverable in August, BUCK AND EWE LAMBS, of the Cotswold breed by his imported Buck, out of Ewes from the most approved flocks. Also yearling and 2 and 3 year old Bucks and Ewes, of the same stock. Wishing to lessen his flock this season, he will dispose of them on very liberal terms, and invites those wishing to purchase, to visit his farm and examine them. Apply to Messrs. Sands & Worthington, office of the American Farmer, or to WM. JESSOP, jyl-4t Cockeysville, P. O., Balt. Co., Md.

J. C. TURNER.

C. F. YARDLEY.

### TURNER & YARDLEY'S PLANING MILL & LUMBER YARD.

No. 140 Light street Wharf, Baltimore.

Have constantly on hand and for sale at fair prices, a general assortment of 4-4 and 5-4 Dressed Flooring, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Dressed White Pine, Dressed Stepping, and Weather-Boarding, Rough Lumber, Shingles and Laths. jyl-1y

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## "RHODES" SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

Manufactured from Formula of Dr. James Higin, State Chemist of Maryland.

### ITS IMPORTANCE FOR TOBACCO AND CORN.

Extracts from report of Superintendent of the Model Farm of Virginia and North Carolina, near Petersburg, Va., made December 11th, 1853:

"On the 4th and 5th of this month sent to market 950 lbs. of Leaf Tobacco and 400 lbs. Lugs, which was sold at Moore's Warehouse, by Messrs. Jones & Elliot, very kindly without charge; the Leaf bringing \$9.50, and the Lugs \$6½ per hundred, equal to \$115.25. The above presents the product of 3,800 plants, at distances 3¼ feet apart each way. 300 lbs. 'Rhodes' Super-phosphate was applied broadcast, leaving space without any such application. The space on which none of 'Rhodes' Super-phosphate had been applied, was throughout the entire season inferior to the other, with a yield of at least one-third less in weight." "That portion of the crop (corn) which had an application of 'Rhodes' Super-phosphate was considerably benefitted, and withstood the effects of the prevailing droughts of the season with less injury."

The above article can be had of our Agents:  
Richmond, Va., Messrs. SCHAER, KOHLER & Co.  
Petersburg, Va., " VENABLE & MORTON,  
Wilmington, N. C., Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER,  
Charleston, S. C., " RHETT & ROBSON,  
Savannah, Geo., " OGDEN, STARR & Co.  
Montgomery, Ala., " JOHN H. MURPHY & Co.  
Price in Baltimore, \$42.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs. in bags, 150 lbs. each—Cash.

**B. M. RHODES & CO.**

141 W. Pratt street, Baltimore.

### SUPERIOR NORTH DEVONS.

I will sell a few young BULLS which will be twelve months old this spring, and are now large enough for service. They are very promising, and of the very best blood, having been sired by "Dacotah," who was bred by Mr. Wainwright, of New York. "Dacotah" was by "May Boy," (imported by Mr. W. from the celebrated herd of Mr. Turner in England,) and out of "Red Bud," who was by Imported "Meganticook," and out of Imported "Matchless." The mothers of these calves are also from imported stock.

I shall also have some BULL CALVES dropped this spring, which I will sell, to be delivered this Fall at the Exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural Society.

As my herd is now increasing, I will also dispose of one or two COWS and HEIFER CALVES. For the character of my stock, reference can be made to the award of premiums annually made to them, every year that they have been exhibited at our State Fairs.

ODEN BOWIE.

Buena Vista P. O., Pr. George's Co., Md.

Southern Planter (Richmond) copy, and send No. con taining to Mr. Bowie.

**WANTED** to purchase a **Corn & Cob Crusher and Grinder**, to be placed in a grist mill and driven by a belt. It must receive the corn from a hopper capable of holding not less than two bushels, and deliver it thoroughly ground as feed; and will be taken on condition that a trial of six months shall be given it, and that the work done by it at the expiration of that time, shall be equal to that which it is now capable of performing.

J. HOWARD MCHENRY,

Pikesville, Baltimore county, Md.

### WILLIAM HARRIS,

GUN, RIFLE AND PISTOL MANUFACTURER, No. 116 Pratt street, 1 door below South, Baltimore.

W. H. keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Bird and Ducking Guns, (double and single barrels); Six barreled Revolvers—Rifles made to order, Dupont's Gunpowder, Powder Flasks, Bird Bags, Shot Belts and Pouches, and many other articles necessary for sportsmen. Repairing done at the shortest notice, and with neatness.

### FOR SALE.



**THE** Imported Alderney (or Jersey) bull **COMMODORE**, calved 1852. Second Prize bull under two years, in the Island of Jersey, 1854. Imported August, 1854.

First Premium for Imp. Alderney Bull under 3 years, Maryland State Show 1854.

First Premium for Imp. Alderney Bull over 3 years, Maryland State Show 1855.

First Premium for Imported Alderney Bull, Maryland State Show 1856.

First Premium for Jersey Bull, U. S. Ag. Society's Show, at Philadelphia, 1856.

Also in the Premium Jersey Herd, " " 1856.

PRICE \$200.

Jersey Bull **PASSENGER**—Sire imported Commodore, Dam imported Gazelle. Calved June 21, 1855.

First Premium Alderney Bull under 1 year, Maryland State Show 1855.

Second Premium Alderney Bull under 2 years, Maryland State Show 1856.

PRICE \$100.

Jersey Bull Calf **REEFER**—Sire imported Commodore, Dam imported Gazelle. Calved May 7th, 1856.

PRICE \$75.

Jersey Bull Calves under one year—PRICE \$50.

Imp. Devon Bull **RED ROSE**, (Davy's Herd Book, 290)

Sire Earl of Exeter, " " " 32)

Dam Dairy Maid, " " " 107)

Bred by Mr. James Quartly, of Molland, Devon.

Calved March, 1853. Imported August, 1854.

First Premium Imp. Devon Bull, between 1 and 2 years, Maryland State Show 1854.

First Premium Imported Devon Bull, Maryland State Show 1856.

PRICE \$250.

J. HOWARD MCHENRY,

PIKESVILLE, BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

### AGENCY

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

### IMPROVED BREEDS OF ANIMALS.

Such as CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, &c. Pure ground BONE DUST, and SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME of reliable quality.

Apply at No. 75 Dock street, or at the third door East of 16th street, in South street.

AARON CLEMENT, Agent.

N. B.—A superior article of COAL for sale, on the most reasonable terms. Apply as above.

apl-tf



**THE** SUBSCRIBERS will sell at private sale a TRACT OF LAND containing about two hundred and ten Acres, about 3¼ miles from the city of Annapolis, and very convenient of access from the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad. The soil is of excellent quality, and susceptible of the highest degree of improvement. The terms will be made known upon application to the subscribers, residing near Millersville, and the premises will be shown by Mr. ESSEX R. DORSEY, or Mr. RICHARD D. SELLMAN, whose lands adjoin the same.

RAMSAY HODGES, MARY ANN HODGES.

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### VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

**I** WILL sell at private sale, several VALUABLE FARMS, located in Talbot county, Md. These lands are known to be among the most valuable in the county, being all highly improved and delightfully situated. For terms and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, near Trappe, Talbot Co., Md.

THOMAS HUGHLETT.

Also two fine BLACK HAWK FILLES, three years old this spring, both out of blooded mares.

jel-5t

### FOR SALE—One ALDERNEY BULL,



first rate in pedigree, form and all essentials; 3 years and 2 months old; got in Isle of Jersey, and out of an imported dam, and perfectly gentle; size large. Price \$125.

Two thorough-bred ALDERNEY BULL CALVES, very handsomely marked, about two months old. \$50 each.

Apply at this office.

jel-tf

**For Sale or Lease, For a Term of Years,**

**A** TRACT OF LAND, situated in Baltimore County, on Reisterstown Road, about 2½ miles from city limits, containing **91 Acres** of ground, about one-half of which is cleared, and the greater part of same under cultivation; the balance is in heavy wood.

The improvements consist of a convenient two story frame **DELLING HOUSE**, 28 feet square, with wing 3 stories high, 14 by 16 feet, and summer kitchen attached, large garret over main house, and cellar under whole of same—lathed and plastered, and conveniently arranged. Large stable, with loft above, and good carriage house, with room for coachman over same, out-buildings, &c. There is a **Warner's Patent Pump** of excellent soft water near the kitchen door. The situation is beautiful, and unsurpassed for health.



Address, **HUGH BIRCKHEAD, Ja.**  
Baltimore.

**GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD TUBE, For Chain Pumps, Water Pipe, &c.**

**G. K. TYLER & CO.** have at their *Steam Saw Mill, corner of Wolf and Fell streets, Baltimore, Md.*, one of **WYCOFF'S BORING MACHINES**, and are now prepared to manufacture Tube for Chain Pumps, Pipe for conducting water, and various other purposes. It is made of white pine or other soft wood scantling, in sections eight feet long, with socket joints, water tight, and can be well laid by any common laborer. They are, in many respects, preferable to Lead or Iron Pipes,—being quite as durable, less likely to contaminate the water, and not more than one-third of the cost.

Farmers, Railroads, Mining Companies and others who wish to convey water, will find it to their interest to investigate this matter. What greater luxury can a farmer have than **PURE RUNNING WATER** at his house and barn? It not only promotes the health of man and beast, but saves both time and money.

Prompt attention to all orders addressed to  
**G. K. TYLER & CO.**  
jyl-ly Corner of Pratt & Patterson sts., Baltimore.

**TRIAL OF REAPERS AND MOWERS.**—The trial of Reapers and Mowers, under the auspices of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, will take place on or about **TUESDAY, 7th of July**, at Chestertown, Md. The machines should be sent prior to the day of trial, and will be safely housed on the farm of Judge Chambers, until the trial comes off. The steamer **Champion**, for Chestertown, leaves Light street wharf, foot of Conway street, every Monday and Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock. Circulars with full particulars, can be had of the Secretary, at the office of the Society, 128 BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, Md.

By order,  
**SAMUEL SANDS,**  
General Secretary.

The Steamer **Arrow** also leaves Light street wharf.  
**P. S.**—There are several boats running from Baltimore, by which the machines could be sent, and landed more conveniently on the farm of Judge Chambers than if sent by steamboat.  
jyl-1t

**MANAGER ON A FARM.**

**A** SITUATION is wanted, by a man who can bring the best of references, from the most respectable planters in Maryland, as strictly temperate and fully capable of taking charge of a large farm. His family consists of a wife and three children. Would be willing to go as far South as Virginia. Address **J. B. T.**, care of Editors of American Farmer.  
jyl-1t

**REESE'S  
MANIPULATED GUANO,  
FOR TOBACCO.**

This Guano has been used with unequalled results on tobacco. Both its theory, and experience show its peculiar adaptation to that plant.

**JOHN S. REESE & CO.,**  
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